

**King of Bavaria Says
"We Will Fight
Till We Win"**

In First Interview He Has Ever Granted to an American Correspondent, Ludwig Expresses His Gratitude to This Country for Its Friendly Attitude.

**"I Foresee Great Prosperity
for Us After This Conflict"**

By Edward Lyell Fox,

A free lance correspondent who went to Germany a few months ago with credentials from Ambassador von Bernstorff and Bernhard Dernburg, former Foreign Secretary for the German Empire and now in the United States to present the official German viewpoint on issues arising from the present war.

MUNICH, Jan. 2.—"THERE will be no end to this war until we have peace conditions which we shall judge to be worthy of our nation and worthy of our sacrifice. This was forced upon us. We shall go through with it. We will not be finished until we have an incontestable victory. The heart and soul of the whole country is in this fight. Between all the German Kings and confederated Princes there is absolutely unswerving unity. We are one idea, one hope, one ideal, one wish."

With all the emphasis of his 69 years the ruler of the southern portion of the German empire, King Ludwig of Bavaria, gave his declarations standing at the side of his royal chair as he talked to me today in Wittelsbacher Palais, Munich.

It was the first time he had granted an interview to an American correspondent, and as I looked into the keen eyes of the kindly old man, I was conscious of a quiet and unfriendly determination of will reflected in the forceful chin, firm mouth and broad forehead. And yet, despite the regiments of the Second Bavarian Infantry which he wore, his grave, forceful dignity impressed me rather as that of a scholarly professor.

King Ludwig of Bavaria is a soldier and carries a wound of 1866 which he proudly recalled.

"I have two sons at the front," he boasted, "Prince Francis, commander of a bridge, was wounded in Flanders, but will go back to the front; and Crown Prince Rupprecht, who is fighting in the West."

His Majesty had consented to see me and express his long-felt friendship for America and that of his people, a feeling that was evident from his informal greeting and hearty handshake, a compliment I felt sure he meant as a sign of cordiality which he holds for our country.

Germany Grateful to America.

"All Germany has been deeply touched by the many kindnesses of your country since the beginning of the war. You have been too thoughtful," he said. "You have sent us your wonderful Red Cross doctors and nurses. Throughout the empire we have heard expressions of good will from your visiting countrymen. We have felt the spirit that prompted the gifts of the American children which came through your Mr. O'Loughlin to the children of Germany. Especially we have been touched here in Munich, where your wonderful hospital is, and where we have so many Americans. Between Germany and the United States there exists a strong bond through commercial relations, but between your country and Bavaria there is something more intimate. It is because so many of your countrymen come here. They like the Wagnerfestspiel, they are so fond of German music and our Bavarian art. They like to spend their summers among us. They get to know us and we them."

"You have no idea how many Americans live here in Munich. And they find here the high regard in which your country is held. They find that two of the best artists of their own nation, Miss Fay and Miss Walker, both Americans, are regarded as the best artists in Munich opera, and our people hold them in great esteem. They are received in court society, and are very well seen."

The subject of America made the King enthusiastic and the sincere ring of his voice and the warmth of his smile increased as he spoke. So I took the opportunity of asking His Majesty a question so many of my countrymen are thinking. What of America and war?

"Americans need fear no war," he replied quickly, adding: "No war on your own soil. Geographically you are safe. You have only two neighbors, Canada and Mexico." And the King smiled. "We, on the other hand, are surrounded by enemies who are powerful. YOU HAVE THE PACIFIC BETWEEN YOU AND YOUR ADVERSARIES."

America Needs No Large Army.

KING LUDWIG'S omission of the Atlantic Ocean struck me as being significant. He seemed to take it for granted that we could have but one adversary—that "yellow peril" of the Far East. Whereupon I mentioned something which had come to me in Berlin concerning certain islands in the Pacific. For a moment King Ludwig looked grave, and then he said slowly:

"America needs no large army; if she should need one she can make it quickly. She has already shown that. To attack her on her home soil is not practical, but she should have a large navy. I have heard many compliments of your American

Continued on Page Eight.

'Tension, Ladies! Bodies Erect, Arms at Sides and Chests Extended For The New Military Stride! Marguerite Martyn Tells How to Drill for the Coming Fashion, Which Dooms Debutante Slouch'

THEY IN THE BACKGROUND:

"WE NO MORE THAN LEARN TO SLOUCH PERFECTLY THAN ALONG COMES FASHION TO TELL US WE MUST UNTWIST OUR SPINES, UNTWIST OUR LIMBS AND STAND UPRIGHT. O, CRUEL FASHION!"



DRESS
PARADE,
SPRING
OF
1915

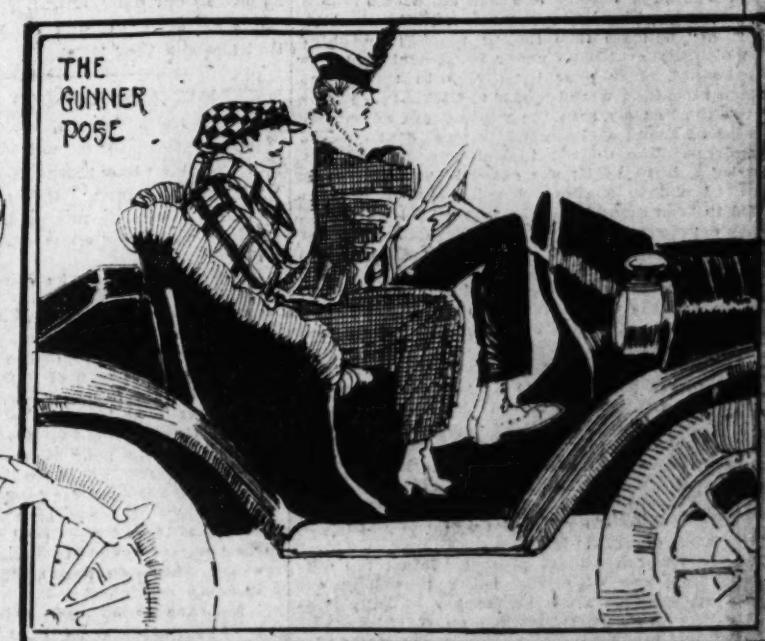
SHOULDER
ARMS



MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRACTISING THE MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN YOUR DAILY LIFE.



ENTER,
THE MILITARY STRIDE!



AT HOUSEHOLD DUTIES.
ABOUT, FACE!
FORWARD,
MARCH!

horizontal, fingers closed, nails toward the bony elbows to the rear; carry forward the left knee slightly bent and somewhat raised, plant the foot 36 inches from the right; then execute the same motion with the right foot; continue this alternate movement of the feet, throwing the weight of the body forward and allowing a natural, swinging motion to the arms."

There are many more drills and exercises to be gleaned from the books of instruction for soldier.

Rather than face the public along with the awkward squad, you may practice drills at home as you go about your household duties with implements such as pokers, brooms, carving knives, handily substituting for guns, bayonets, sabers, etc. arms. Then, when you blossom forth in complete command of all military accuracy of movement, your every gesture, directed with military precision, 'will remain for raw recruits among the slouchers to blush.'

search high and low before the books were resurrected so that I could sketch therefrom, for your instruction, a few of the first essentials, so that you may get busy and out-herald the fashion heralds.

In each volume one learns, first of all:

THE POSITION OF THE SOLDIER—"Heels on the same line and as near each other as the conformation of the man permits. Feet turning out equally and forming with each other an angle of about sixty degrees. Knees straight without stiffness. Body erect on the hips, inclined a little forward; shoulders square and falling equally. Arms and hands hanging naturally, backs of the hands outward; little fingers opposite the seams of the trousers; elbows near the body. Head erect and square in front; chin slightly drawn in, without constraint; eyes straight to the front."

To rest, to stand at ease is described in just as elaborate detail.

"At the command, AT EASE! each man keeps one foot in place and preserves silence, but not mobility.

Rest: Carry the right foot six inches straight in the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands, without constraint, in front of the center of the body, fingers joined, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position."

And walking, otherwise marching, according to the military manner, is described thus:

"At the command MARCH! move the left foot smartly, but without jerk, straight forward 30 inches from the right, measuring from heel to heel, sole near the ground; straighten and turn slightly out; at the same time throw the weight of the body forward and plant the foot without shock, weight of the body resting upon it; next in like manner, advance the right foot and plant it as above; continue the march."

of relaxation from the above, but with equally measured cadence in double time. To march in double time:

"The arms hang naturally, the hands moving about six inches to the front and three inches to the rear of the seam of the trousers."

If you are in a hurry you are permitted a degree

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

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Last Sunday:
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Equalled Only by
FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Lawyer Legislators.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Considerable space in the newspapers has been taken up lately in the discussion of the condition of our various ports, docks and docks in the rendering of decisions. A good many suggestions have been offered to remedy the trouble, but to some of us "taxmen" none have touched the root of the matter. We did notice one letter written by a Circuit Judge in the State, and agrees with us as to the responsibility but not in the "modus operandi."

The great trouble is our poorly written laws, and next our inefficient lawmakers. There are too many lawyers in our Legislature—lawyers who go to the legislatures for the education they may receive in connection with their profession. Certain 1/2 is that our most successful lawyers, and by that standard our best lawyers, can ill afford the time and expense of going to Jefferson City.

We would, therefore, recommend that the voters would first of all refuse to nominate lawyers for the legislatures, and if nominated, refuse to vote for them in the elections.

Next, "businessmen," to which all proposed legislation should be referred to, and all possible data compiled and filed, then and will be whipped into proper shape, make clear legal and constitutional; not with the idea of taking away any of the legislators' right, but merely to give the people who elected them a run for their money, to do away with all innocent "jokers" and what-not, and to carry out a "business man's" idea of what is needed in the way of necessary legislation.

The above would so relieve our courts from the necessity of passing on peculiar laws as to relieve the dockets materially. We can only hope for very little by the simplification of the orders of procedures, or by creating more "p's" in the way of more courts. It is high time that the "dear people" be considered and not the "gentle men of the bar."

JOHN DOE & CO.

Some Mothers are Foolish.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

One cold day last week I walked for some distance behind a mother and her child of perhaps three years. The little one was crying from the cold; her delicate face looked pinched and blue and pitifully grotesque under her beribboned velvet bonnet. Her poor little legs in thin white cotton stockings were exposed to within two inches above the knees where the white dress mercifully concealed them; a sleazy white wool coat covered the dress. The mother looked warmly clad and carried a huge muff; she seemed extremely good natured and in a cheerful voice encouraged the child to "run along" and she would "get warm."

Of course she was quite unconscious of her "divine" ignorance, but it took her optimism will make a jolt if she reads this.

The ready-made coats, especially the cheaper grades, and the white dresses do not afford proper protection for the frail bodies of children in cold weather.

So much is being done to relieve the distress of babies whose parents have thoughtlessly brought them into the world without the means to care for them, but this is simply a matter of a few more thicknesses of wool or cotton.

ELEANORE L. BOWDEN.

Sunday's Sweeping Anathemas.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

As a Christian I must protest against the digested language of Christ being placed in the same category with the buffoonery of Billy Sunday. In today's Post-Dispatch an elder gives as an excuse for Sunday's methods the words of Christ: "We servants, a generation of vipers: how can you escape the damnation of hell?"

Christ addressed the Pharisees thus because they found fault with Him. If the Elder will read the twenty-third chapter of Matthew he will see that the reason for these strong words of condemnation was because of the hypocrisy of the religious leaders of that day. Christ is the only one who has ever lived that had the power to read men's hearts and thus because these Pharisees were like unto "whited sepulchers, which appear beautiful outward, but are full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness" did He exhort them, never the common people. Further if the Elder will take any exhaustive concordance, he will find the word "damnation" in the above text is from the Greek word "krasis," meaning judgment and is so translated three times in the fifth chapter of John. "How can you escape judgment of Gehenna?" are the words of Christ, correctly translated, meaning how can you escape destruction, Gehenna being the valley outside of Jerusalem used for the destruction of refuse and dead animals.

There is absolutely no parallel between Christ's right to condemn hypocrites and Sunday's assumed right to pass judgment upon entire communities.

D. P. C.

COAL ARBITRARY SUSTAINED.

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission with regard to the arbitrary on coal and the increased coal rates is a sweeping affirmation of the contention of the railroads. Both the arbitrary charge and the increase in rates are sustained.

The Commission assumed that, in accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, no arbitrary charge is within the 100-mile zone that is not charged outside of that zone. It takes no account of the agreement of the railroads to abolish all arbitrations outside of the 100-mile zone as unjust and discriminatory.

We do not believe the decision is in accord with either the spirit or the letter of the Supreme Court decision abolishing the monopoly agreements and contracts of the Terminal Railroad Association. It perpetuates an antiquated condition in the handling of St. Louis traffic, the injustice of which has been admitted by the railroads themselves.

The city's only hope of relief now rests with the United States Supreme Court, the wording of whose decision with regard to dissolving the Terminal monopoly is now before it for final interpretation. If the court does not specifically abolish the bridge arbitrary, the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission will stand. There is no appeal from a negative ruling of this kind.

Nevertheless, we are not without hope. The abolition of the monopoly features of the Terminal frees the railroads using its tracks to fix their own rates and admits independent roads on the same terms as the Terminal proprietors, without obligation to do more than pay their proportion of expense.

The question of the actual expense of handling coal and other commodities between St. Louis and East St. Louis upon which the arbitrary is charged offers an opportunity to reopen the question of the reasonableness of the charge. If it can be shown that the arbitrary charge is greatly in excess of the cost of the service, a commission as well disposed toward the railroads as the present commission might be induced to reverse its decision.

Not only is the situation a critical one to the commercial interests of the United States, but many of the great industries of the country are suffering because their products are denied long-established markets in European countries which, though neutral, are contiguous to the nations at war. Producers and exporters, steamship and insurance companies are pressing, and not without reason, for relief from the menace to transatlantic trade, which is gradually but surely destroying their business and threatens them with financial disaster.

The sinking by a German submarine of an American or other neutral ship carrying American goods without search and without precautions for the safety of those aboard would be intolerable. It would be equivalent to an act of war.

But probably the most serious effects of an attempted investment of coasts by submarines will be intangible, moral effects resulting in prohibitive insurance and the driving of ocean carriers into port. A mere "paper blockade" has no standing in international law, but even if an occasional neutral ship should come to grief, it would not cause the loss inflicted by long continued, persistently maintained British practices.

The indignation aroused in London by the German assertion of only a partial mastery of the seas and the sympathy expressed for America are highly interesting. The British Ministry is enabled by the German declaration to see it as others see it. The shoe is on the other foot. In saying one word to Berlin on the obligation of fighting nations toward neutrals we say another to London.

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A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



THE MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION



THE MODERN WILLIAM TELL.

'Here's Your Chance, Marksman, Take Good Aim!'
—From the Vienna "Gesellschaft."



SIX MONTHS OLD AND STILL GROWING.

—By Fred Morgan. Copyright, 1915, by the Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

The General Increase in Price of Bread

WAR BREAD IN CHICAGO.

Chicago Herald: Chicago, as well as Europe is eating "war bread." The 6-cent loaf is just as plainly war bread as the combination of white flour and coarser materials which goes by that name in Germany and elsewhere.

But, thank heaven, the war bread that Chicago eats is not bitter with blood and salt with human tears! Thank heaven there is still a father of a family at home to break it and divide it at the family board!

It may cost a cent more than it used to cost. But it doesn't bring home to those who eat it here the dreadful cost of war, the loss of father, brother, husband, son, the disruption of family ties, the wreck of the dearest hopes and dreams on earth.

If we must eat war bread, may it always be of this kind—free from responsibility for the great catastrophes that overtake mankind—sharers in the suffering, perhaps, but not the guilt!

GAMBLING WITH HUNGER.

Boston Traveler: The public is in hearty accord with the women of the National Housewives League who are said to be stirring President Wilson to make, through the machinery of the Federal Government, a close inquiry into the causes of the present rise in the price of wheat.

It will make our prices as high or higher than those that prevail in the war zone. If the great bakers safeguarded themselves at the same time by means of trading in futures, 6-cent bread now may easily mean 10-cent bread later, and a combination to exact such prices would clearly demand the attention of the law officers of nation and state.

There should not be an hour's unnecessary delay in investigating the situation as it affects the people's bread, even though it becomes necessary to postpone for a season the keelhauling of the great benevolent foundations.

PROHIBIT WHEAT EXPORTS.

Philadelphia Ledger: Apparently Washington has a theory that Chicago speculators planned the war to boost the wheat market. The war has boosted it, and is boosting it, but our defense is very simple. We have merely to conserve our own supply by prohibiting the export of any except our surplus supply. So simple and sure a remedy has been resorted to by other nations not in half so serious a dilemma as the United States. But politics is subordinate to the public interest just now in other countries. Their people, therefore, will be protected in their food supplies, even if the people of the United States have to put up with starvation prices in the meantime.

PLANT WHEAT.

Chicago Journal: American farmers can do a service to their country and to themselves by planting a heavy acreage of spring wheat.

The present price of wheat means straitened rations to millions and the pinch of hunger to thousands. What the Journal is concerned to point out, however, is that the present price, or even two-thirds of that price, makes wheat one of the most profitable crops that a farmer can raise. If a man can do his country a service and put money in his own pocket at the same time, he ought not to hesitate.

Every acre properly suited to this crop and not clearly needed for other crops should be planted to wheat.

WORSE THAN ZEPPELINS.

Baltimore Star: The renewed activity of the German submarine U-21 in the North Sea and of a sister ship in the English Channel will bring to the people of England a fear which, compared to the quivers experienced from airship raids and coast-town bombardments, is as a mountain to molehills. It serves to recall the many serious guesses and the more numerous demonstrations, in fictional form, that an enemy's submarines could, with due attention to business and a sufficient devotion to singleness of purpose, stop England's food supplies and starve her into submission.

WORRYING ENGLAND.

Pittsburgh Dispatch: It looks as if what Admiral von Tirpitz called the submarine blockade of England is being put into effect. Of course, it is not a blockade. It is not even a virtual prohibition of trade with the English ports. What it actually is is an indefinite increase of the hazards of trade with allied ports that so far as returns up to the present date indicate, has cost five merchant ships. This is very nearly as dangerous to England's ocean trade as a not very severe storm.

A blockade of England is not effective while her warships keep the seas. But what might be done in that line is to so increase the hazards of importing food into the Isles as to largely increase its cost. This is what the Germans are trying to do. So far as results shown at present go, they do not amount to a material diminution of the British food supply. But if the submarine tactics are successful they may seriously diminish that supply. If they succeed at all on that line the scare may be worse than the actual damage.

HOW IT AFFECTS US.

Washington Times: Not only to Britain and her allies, but to neutral nations with commercial concerns, is this a serious matter. The United States' chance for achieving a quick return to prosperity depends almost entirely right now on the ability to meet the demands of the outside world. It is impressing on us. If we can take the orders,

there is no room for this sort of propaganda in the United States of America. It is not American influence.

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There is

Society

Charity Shows Now Engrossing Interest of Local Society—Mardi Gras Ball, Shrove Tuesday—Costume Dinner Dances the Same Night at University and Racquet Clubs.

By Frances Cabanne Scovel.

THE Mardi Gras ball and carnival at the Jai Alai rink, Shrove Tuesday, will be the first of three big charity affairs arranged to take place between now and April.

It promises to be one of the most beautiful balls of the kind ever seen in St. Louis, and although it is the same night as the Racquet Club and the University Club costume dinner dances, everyone is planning to go to the Mardi Gras carnival some time during the evening.

It is for the Organized St. Louis Charities and the Belgian Relief Fund of Missouri, and it is in the hands of a group of women whose names always assure the success of an undertaking.

There will be skating and dancing and refreshments. The refreshments, by the way, will be made by the women themselves and will be served by a number of belles dressed in French-maid costumes.

It will be a sight quite worth seeing and enjoying and already there has been a great demand for seats and boxes for spectators.

The members of the Entertainment Committee are: Mrs. Charles Cummings, chairman; Mrs. William Bassett, George D. Barnett, Joseph D. Bassett, Howard Benoit, Richard Boyle, Taylor T. Carr, Alonso C. Church, Pierre Chouteau, Harry Elliot, E. A. Farish, J. Dwight Filley, J. Howard Holmes, C. Norman Jones, C. E. Kimball, Albert B. Lambert, Alexander N. de Menil, T. M. Weston, Neill A. McMillan, Harvey G. Mudd, Byron Nugent, Daniel C. Nugent, George Niedringhaus, Otto U. von Schrader, Bruce Seddon, Marc Seguin, Horace W. Soper, Paul Y. Tupper, C. K. D. Walsh, Frank Watt, Melville L. Wilkinson and Misses Florence Hoyward, Adele Hayes and Mary Llonberger.

The next affair on the calendar will be the "College Hero," a musical comedy, that will be given at the Odeon the first week in March for the benefit of the Baby Welfare Board of the Visiting Nurse Association, and as the production calls for several hundred persons in the cast and the parts, taken by society belles and beau, just how busy everyone is with rehearsals may be imagined.

The next, the fashion show, to be one of the most interesting shows given in St. Louis, will be a charity, civic and social event. It will be for the benefit of the St. Louis Maternity Hospital and will begin March 11. Mrs. Arthur W. Lambert is the head of a number of prominent women working for its success.

While each enterprise is headed by a different group, most of the women on the several boards are friends, and each one calls on her following for assistance.

The result is that numbers of girls, men and the young married set are found working hard for no less than three or four equally big and important charity festivals, plays and shows of some kind.

Mrs. C. C. Hardcastle's dance studio, Open classes Tuesday and Friday evenings.

THE engagement of Miss Philippa Ball, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. DeC. Ball, and John Nulsen was announced yesterday at a luncheon given by Mrs. Ball at her home on Florissant road.

Miss Ball and her sister, Miss Margaret, were educated here, at Miss Finch's school in New York and have traveled abroad.

While they never have been formally presented to society, they have a charming coterie of friends and are always seen at the best social and musical affairs during the season.

Mr. Nulsen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Nulsen of 2427 Longfellow boulevard.

Besides Mrs. Ball and her daughters and Mrs. Nulsen the guests, yesterday, included Madames Harry Potter, William G. O'Fallon; Misses Onida O'Hara, Marie Pittman, Marion Perry, Virginia Field, Eleanor Wood and Hazel Spencer.

The marriage will take place in the first part of April.

ANOTHER interesting engagement is that of Miss Marjorie Peper Bell, 17-year-old daughter of Nicholas M. Bell of 4442 West Pine boulevard, and Richard Hinrichs.

Mr. Hinrichs is the son of Mrs. William Leyhe of 405 Westgate avenue. He is a graduate of Washington University.

The announcement was made yesterday at a luncheon given by Miss Mary Elizabeth Holliday at her residence, 6127 Washington boulevard.

Miss Bell was a junior at Mary Institute, but recently has left school to prepare for her wedding, which will be in the spring.

New materials for spring arriving daily, between-season prices on tailored suits, Prendergast Grand and Olive.

NEWS has been received from Ogden, Utah, by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Barclay of 4305 Morgan street, of the marriage of their son George F. Barclay, and Miss Bertha Flowers.

The ceremony took place, quietly, Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ogden.

The bridegroom also is the brother of Mrs. John D'Arcy and resided here until about a year ago.

ONE of the interesting features of the annual valentine ball of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which will be held at the Buckingham Hotel on Feb. 13, will be the demonstration of latest dances by semi-professionals, who have been employed for the occasion. This demonstration will be during the intermissions. The dances which will be the Serpentine, Lulu Fado

Weekly Calendar of Social Events

MONDAY—Mrs. Samuel D. Capen, dinner for Nelson-Brown bridal party, Kingsbury Apartments.

Mrs. Julius Pitzman, theater party for Nelson-Brown bridal party.

Mrs. Paul Bakewell, supper at Winter Garden for Nelson-Brown bridal party.

TUESDAY—Violin recital, at Odeon, Fritz Kreisler.

Douglas Houser, luncheon for Nelson-Brown bridal party at Hotel Jefferson.

WEDNESDAY—Mrs. Robert L. Hedges Jr., costume dance for Miss Ruth Robertson, 320 Union Boulevard.

Nelson-Brown wedding, Pilgrim Congregational Church, 5 p. m.

Mrs. William S. McBride, bride party, 29 Washington terrace, 2:30 p. m.

Dorr-Bowlin wedding, St. Rose's Church, 9:30 a. m.

THURSDAY—Symphony tea, Winter Garden, 3:45 p. m. The Rev. Z. B. T. Phillips will speak.

FRIDAY—Mrs. Henry S. Priest, bridge luncheon, at Log Cabin Club.

Knights of Columbus Choral Club concert, Odeon, 8:15 p. m.

SATURDAY—Woman's Club, tea dance, 4 to 7 p. m.

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SOCIETY

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

gement to John Guthrie Hopkins of Tiverton, near Charlottesville, Va., is one of the most notable of the season. The marriage Easter Monday will unite two Colonial families of Virginia. The announcement was made Thurs-

GRAY HAIR TURNS ITS NATURAL DARK COLOR AFTER APPLYING SAGE TEA

When Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens So Beautifully that Nobody Can Tell; Takes Off Dandruff.

Almost every one knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and luster to the hair when faded, streaked or gray; also cures dandruff, itching scalp, and stops falling hair. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays skilled chemists do this better than ourselves. By asking at any drug store for the ready-to-use product—called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound"—you will get a large bottle for about 50 cents. Some druggists make their own but it's usually too sticky, so wait upon getting "Wyeth's" which

can be depended upon to restore natural color and beauty to the hair and is the best remedy for dandruff, dry, feverish, itchy scalp and to stop falling hair.

Folks like "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair, as it does so naturally and evenly, says a well-known downtown druggist. You dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This requires but a few moments by morning the gray hair disappears and after another application or two is restored to its natural color and looks even more beautiful and glossy than ever.—ADV.

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Continued From Preceding Page

newly organized Korona Club. The house was attractively decorated with club colors and pink roses, which also

were used on the table. Covers were laid for 18 persons. Walter Herzog, Alexander Newsham and John Langan entertained with vocal and piano selections.

Robert E. Lee Chapter, No. 1, Children of the Confederacy, will give a Valentine dance next Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Lee Meriwether, 221 Washington boulevard, from 2 to 5

o'clock. The children of this chapter are working enthusiastically to make the dance a success, as it will be their first public effort.

Misses Estelle and Jeannette Epstein, debutante daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Epstein of 24 Lewis place, were hostesses at a luncheon Tuesday, given in honor of Miss An-

Kline's
509 Washington Av.Further Reductions
On All Winter Coats

WE are determined to make this clearance of Coats absolute, and 500 of our very finest Coats have been re-arranged for Monday's selling in three big groups, offering you by far the biggest values of the season. Coats that were priced up to \$29.75, on sale at

\$5.00 \$7.95 and \$12.50

THE very choicest Coats of the season are included in this lot—beautiful crushed plumes, corduroy, broadtais, zibelines and heavy plaid-back materials—as well as other much-desired coatings—in all the new fashions of the season—many of them with beautiful fur collars—newest flare and belted styles. Positively the greatest Coat values it has been your privilege to buy in these three groups, at \$5, \$7.95 and \$12.50.

Any Imported Velour Coat \$42.50 to \$45.00 Values at \$25

Further Reductions

On Smart Suits

Suits formerly \$19.75 to \$29.75 on sale Monday at

\$6.95

Further Reductions

On Gowns & Dresses

Values to \$29.75 at \$8.95

Values to \$50.00 at \$11.95

A COLLECTION of fine Evening Gowns, Dancing Frocks and new Spring Dresses—in the late shades of Belgium blue, Russian green and battleship gray—many made with chiffon sleeves—an array of styles that is truly incomparable—Gowns for practically every occasion—all priced.....

\$8.95

SPLENDID Suits of serges, poplins and broadcloth, various models, short jaunty effects, some trimmed with fur—all on sale at \$6.95.

Your choice of all remaining Suits of this season no matter what the former selling price was—**\$10.95** at.....**\$11.95****\$8.95**

All remaining Afternoon and Evening Gowns, including the very finest Dresses left from the present season's selling—priced at.....

\$11.95**\$8.95**

Kieselhorst Music Roll Library

Our Special "Library" Privileges are offered free to any owner of a Player Piano (of any make) having the full standard 88-note scale. The Kieselhorst Music Roll Library is the largest in St. Louis, offering every form of music: Classic, Operatic, Sacred, Dance and the latest song hits of the season's successes. In fact, Eastern Successes can be obtained in our Library before the Play or Opera reaches St. Louis. We secure all the new desirable Music Rolls from the leading Music Roll "Cutters" first.

These Special Privileges secure for you the free use of our large Music Roll Library, enabling you to Select Carefully at Home and buy only such Music Rolls as you prefer to keep for your own Private Music Roll Library.

We will appreciate your early visit to our Music Roll Department to see for yourself the extensive Library thus offered for your use.

The Kieselhorst Music Roll Library offers a distinct service, and is of unusual benefit to all owners of 88-note Player Pianos.

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MUSIC ROLL DEPARTMENT, 1007 Olive street, Fourth Floor. Phones: Main 5595 and Central 2253.

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88

nabelle Teranski of Springfield, Ill., who is visiting them. A demonstration of the newest dances was given by Miss Teranski. The guests were Misses Rose Cupple, Bertha Cupple, Catherine Hochschofer, May Heiman, Anna Wolf, Ellen Williams, Anna Hoffman, Minnie Epstein and Mrs. Epstein.

Golf and glorious weather at the Arkansas Hot Springs. The Hotel Eastman is open. Both American and European plans prevail.

The monthly business meeting of the Corinne Greene Chapter, D. A. R., was held at the residence of Mrs. E. F. Jackson Wednesday. The business of the day was installation of officers and election of delegates to the annual convention in April. The officers installed were: Regent, Mrs. John F. Moss; first vice-regent, Mrs. Hiram Phillips; second vice-regent, Mrs. G. H. Denny; recording secretary, Mrs. R. A. Burns; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. F. Browne; treasurer, Mrs. J. B. Suduth; registrar, Mrs. E. A. Fuz; historian, Mrs. J. Richmond; directors, Mrs. L. C. Reilly, Mrs. W. A. Rannells, Mrs. W. C. Ferris. The delegates to the annual congress are Mrs. E. A. Fuz and Harry Platner first alternate.

Mrs. Albert Knell of 2728 Russell avenue entertained the penicul club of which she is a member on Tuesday, Feb. 2, with a luncheon. The table decorations were violets and ferns. Those present were: Misses Mary Lynch and Louise Jenny; Madames Jacob Maurer, F. A. Hill, Edward Smith, G. W. Steininger, A. D. Weed and Charles Hertenstein.

A social and dance will be held at the Holy Rosary School Hall, Newstead and San Francisco avenues, Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Sandfelder, 5642 Kingsbury, will hold a reception at their home Sunday, Feb. 14, from 4 to 6 and 7 to 10 p. m., in honor of the engagement announced a month ago of their daughter, Miss Viola Louise, to Emil Robert Kruh of 6228 Vernon avenue.

The Happy-Go-Lucky Girls gave a "winter picnic" at the home of Miss Vera Krelin, 4241 Gano avenue, on the evening of Feb. 2. Those present were: The Misses Vera Krelin, Olga and Della Harnagel, Mamie and Edna Dependahl, May Cordes, Eve Grosch, Bessie Moore, Rovena Borchers and Billie Wentz.

Miss Caroline S. Krueger will entertain the Anchor Club at her home, 4974 Lotus avenue, tomorrow evening.

The Anchor Club will give a skating party at Jai Al Tuesday evening. The members are: Misses Grace Drabine, Mona Schaefer, Arata Duff, Caroline Krueger, Nelly Werdes, Vera Blye, chaperoned by Mrs. N. Ferguson.

Miss Marie Wolff of 262 Nebraska avenue, entertained with a birthday party Monday. Those present were: Misses Helen Wodicka, Rosalyn Suda, Loretta Valo, Hilda Waser, Helen Lowell; Mowers, Suda, Wm. Trubee, Lawrence Nodicka, Edward Bakeda, Joseph Blake, Valle Schmitt, Emil Vick.

The Kuples were entertained Jan. 30 at the home of the Misses Artman, 2019 Shenandoah avenue. The members are: Misses Ella Herberger, Millie Heuerman, Eleanor Baron, Bell Metzger, Bell Hadley, Bertha Reiss, Lillie Linck, Ursula and Clyde Artman.

Mrs. Louise Galvan Walters of 34 Boyle avenue is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Thomas, of Collinville, Ill. Mrs. Thomas will entertain at dinner this evening for Mrs. Walters.

Mrs. Elmer Kimmens of 2857A Utah street entertained with a birthday dinner Thursday evening. Those present were: Messrs. and Mrs. Ted Wehrenberg, Lee Warren, Wm. Mutscheler, Hy Wehrenberg, Ed. Risch, Sam Miller, Chas. Jungbahn, Geo. Grotfend, Elmer Kimmens and A. Gregory; Messrs. Lily Christmann, Lillian Kimmens, Emma Schurer; Messrs. Elmer E. Kimmens, Marion Graham, Joseph Davis, Peter Grotfend, Robert F. J. Miller.

The Young Peoples' J. C. R. S. will entertain its many members and friends at a musical and dance at Temple Israel Feb. 16, at 8:15 p. m. The entertainment will commemorate its second anniversary as a charity society, during which time the sum of \$300 was sent to the Denver relief fund.

Thursday the Mothers' Club of the Chouteau School entertained the members of the Mothers' Club of the Sigel School. The decorations were colonial. A very elaborate program was given, including dramatization of "Mother Goose." Folklore songs were sung by the children of the primary grade, a song by Mrs. Schudig of the Chouteau Club, and talk by Miss Mary McCullough on "The Five-Year-Old Children in Kindergarten." The next meeting will be held the first Friday in March.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Sager of 4381 McPherson avenue are entertaining Mrs. Sager's sister, Mrs. Arthur Ferer, of Louisville, Ky.

Miss Portia Keefer of Pittsburgh, Pa., will arrive Tuesday to visit Miss Josephine Ball, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Moore, Ball of 454 Washington boulevard.

Miss Julia Crosby, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Perry Francis of 410 Maryland avenue, has returned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., where her father, Maj. William D. Crosby, U. S. A., is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. McAdams of 100 South Compton avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Nellie Justine, to John B. Turner. The wedding will take place after Easter.

The Confederate Dames Chapter U. D. C. will meet at the residence of Mrs. Walter Edwards, 112 Bartman avenue, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Miss Ella Huber gave a birthday party last Sunday evening at her residence, 210 North Fifteenth street. The guests were: Misses Hulda Wigman, Nellie Grothean, Mamie Hoban, Selma Wissman, Flora

Manderfeldt, Emma Rosemarie, Viola Mueller, Dora Lanomother, Fannie Smith, Hilda Bell, Elsie Bell, Meresa Weber, Will Parker, Charles Wagner, Herman Jukl, Charles Huber, Louis Will Walbridge, Will Housechild.

Vogt, William Huber, Charles Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Adam C. Huber and Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Bullard.

A surprise party was given in honor of George McCartney at his home, 6228 Chouteau avenue, Jan. 20. Those present

Continued on Next Page.

RUBBERS!
50c Children's .. 39c
75c Women's .. 49c
85c Men's .. 69cSensenbrenner's
SIXTH & ST. CHARLES

WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

Great Array of Special Sales for Monday

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

This New SPRING SUIT

\$9.95

All the leading Spring shades; many other new models in the wanted materials and colors; specially priced, \$9.95.

NEW SPRING SUITS
\$12.75 up to \$49.50

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

This New SILK DRESS

\$9.95

Of crepe de chine and silk poplin. Twenty other new Spring models of crepe de chine, soft lustrous taffeta and silk poplin, in all the leading shades.

NEW SILK DRESSES
\$12.75 up to \$35.00

This Silk Dress, \$9.95

The modern Gasparillas annually capture the city of Tampa and for five days turn it over to unrestrained merry-making of the clean but fantastic kind so fitting in the delightful climate of Florida.

Gasparilla was a legendary pirate bold, who, according to tradition, sailed the Spanish Main with his buccaneers, retiring to secluded harbors on the Gulf Coast in the vicinity of Tampa at intervals to dispose of their loot.

Gasparilla Carnival
Tampa, Florida
February 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

The Gasparilla Carnival Association, composed of the leading business men of Tampa, assuring you of a splendid entertainment, cordially invites you to attend.

Come and see the modern incarnation of the desperate pirate, Gasparilla, capture Tampa and turn the city over to his followers for five days.

Tampa's treat—all the public features of this grand event are open and free. Low railroad rates from all parts of the country—ask your ticket agent about these. Any other information regarding this celebration desired on application of

Gasparilla Carnival Association, Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa, Florida

LOW ROUND TRIP FARES AND SUPERB SERVICE TO
FLORIDA, GULF COAST RESORTS,

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DIXIE LIMITED

One night enroute. Quickest schedule to Florida.

Leaves St. Louis 2:15 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 7:30 p. m. next day through all steel drawing room sleepers. Steel Observation and Compartment cars Evansville to Jacksonville. Cities drawn round trip St. Louis to Pensacola, with connecting sleepers for New Orleans and Gulf Coast points.

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Leaves St. Louis 9:00 p. m. Arrives Jacksonville 7:50 second morning through drawing room sleepers. Connecting sleepers to New Orleans and Gulf Coast points.

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Exclusive Bachelor Apartments
Rooms \$1.00 and up, with bath and shower.THE MADISON SQUARE
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Excellent, quiet location. Exclusive rooms with bath, \$2.50 per day. Edward.

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1912 ST. AND BROADWAY

Opposite St. Louis Union Station. \$1.95 per day upward, with bath \$1.50.

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Rooms \$1.50 per day and up.

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200 rooms and 4000 beds. \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day.

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10 CARLOADS OF FLOUR
WANTED FOR JEWISH RELIEFSt. Louis Is Asked to Make Donations
for Shipment to Jerusalem.

Rabbi Bernard Abramowitz of 1721 Carr street, president of the Jewish Theological College, has received a telegram from Rabbi J. L. Magnes of New York, a member of the American Jewish

Relief Committee, asking that St. Louis send 10 carloads of flour to New York to be shipped to starving Jews in Jerusalem. After the flour has been sent to New York the committee promises to reimburse the local donors for one-half the cost of the flour.

The committee stated that the State Department had reported that advices from the American Ambassador at Constantinople said that the Jews in Jerusalem were destitute, as it was impossible to purchase many of the necessities of life there, such as flour, sugar and other foodstuffs.

Post-Dispatch Wants include requests from good cooks and domestics. Capable workers find Post-Dispatch Want Ads the best medium for advertising their talents.

Pufel's
CLOAK CO.
Washington at Sixth

The Last Call

YOU'LL have no one to blame but yourself—if you don't come down here bright and early tomorrow morning and get your share of these sensational bargains.

Suits—Coats—Dresses—Furs

at Real Give-Away Prices

The Four-Dollar Sale

Suits	\$4.00	Suits
Coats		Coats
Dresses		Dresses
Furs		Furs

Former Selling Price to \$22.50

More Real Bargains

Coats	\$2.95	Coats
Suits		Suits

Former Selling Prices to \$18.00

Coats and Skirts

8:30 to 12:30

Monday only we place on sale from 8:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. garments worth to \$10.00; while they last at

That is almost giving them away.

Clean-Up of Waists

and Furs

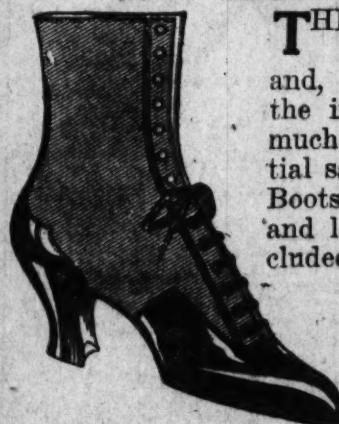
Up to \$1.50 values.	
Odds and Ends	25c
Up to \$5.00 values.	
Odds and Ends	\$1.00
Up to \$7.95 values	
in Furs	98c

That is almost giving them away.

**DAINTY GIRLS
MAY RELY ON****A Special Sale of
LACE BOOTS
The Fashion for Spring**

THE smartest Shoe fashions for Spring are Lace Boots, and, as usual, ShoeMart takes the initiative in offering these much desired Shoes at substantial savings. A variety of Lace Boots with fawn and gray tops and leather Louis heels are included in this sale, and at savings worth your while. Choice at, per pair,

\$4.95

**CUTICURA**

Soap and Cuticura Ointment for skin purity and beauty.

Samples Free by Mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment sold everywhere.

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6000 WANT ADS
TODAY
2000 More Than the Two Other
Newspapers Combined!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Circulation More Than 300,000

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1915.

PAGES 1-8B

General News
and
Department Stores

Jests and Jingles

By W. H. JAMES

TO SAY NOTHING OF BUTTER.

ING a loaf at six cents,
Bushel full of wheat,
That's the stuff that makes the bread
The people have to eat.
When the bread is purchased
Twelve ounces is its weight,
And that's the way the hungry folks
Have got to pay the freight.

The Wheat King in his counting room,
Counting out his money;
The Queen a-spending all her coin
For bread to eat with honey.
The maid was in the garden
With hunger nearly dead;
She never could quite save enough
To buy a loaf of bread.



First Correspondent: Where's the war?
Second Correspondent: Right here.
First C.: Isn't there anything doing?
Second C.: Not much. The Mohammedans pray five times a day. The Germans take lunch at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. The English have tea at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. The East Indians bathe at 6 a.m. noon and sunset. The Russians are on a vodka strike and the French are all writing letters to those dear home folks.

THE CONDUCTOR.

He changes the quarters;
He watches the fares;
And these are the least
Of his manifold cares.
He punches the transfers,
He opens the door,
And when the coke's ashes
He puts in some more.
His right hand is busy,
His left one is tired;
If either one falters
He's apt to be fired.
He puts on the trolley
And turns it around.
He yanks at the bell cord
The signals to sound;
And now, just to make
His gymnastics complete,
A registered lever
He works with his feet.

NONCOMMittal.



"It's a nice day, isn't it?"
"I have no information on that subject."
"Looks a little bit like rain, though, doesn't it?"
"I haven't looked into the matter sufficiently to express an opinion."
"The groundhog didn't see his shadow, did he?"

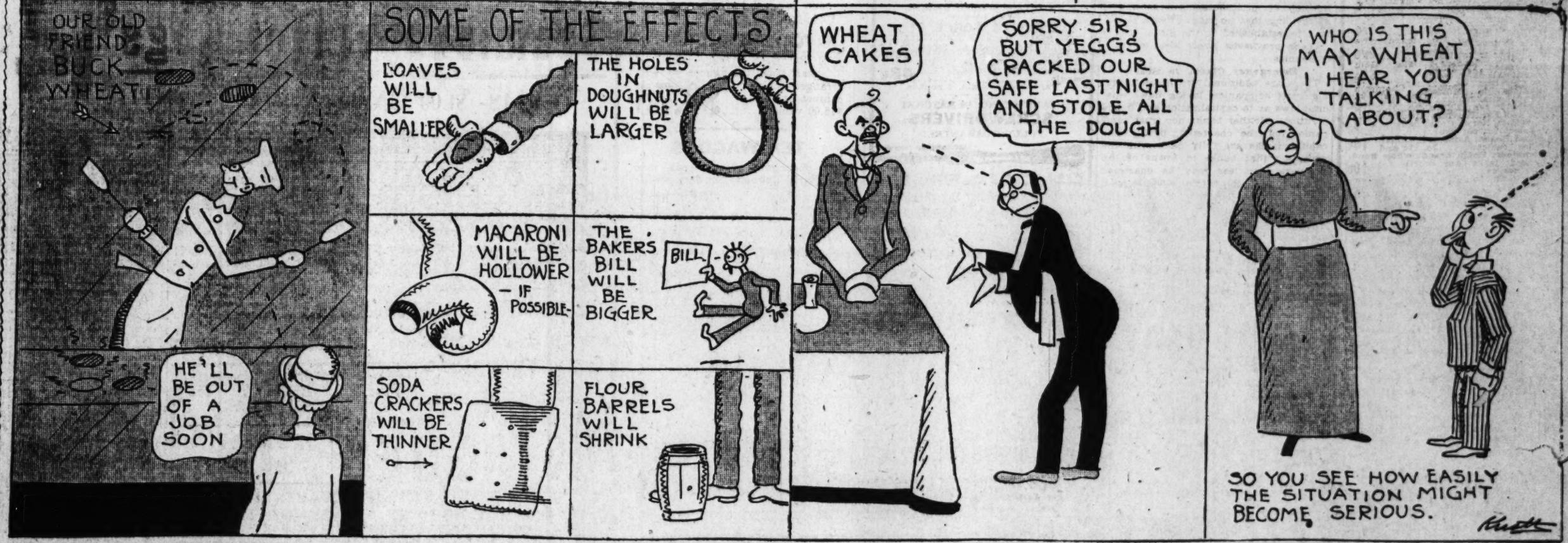
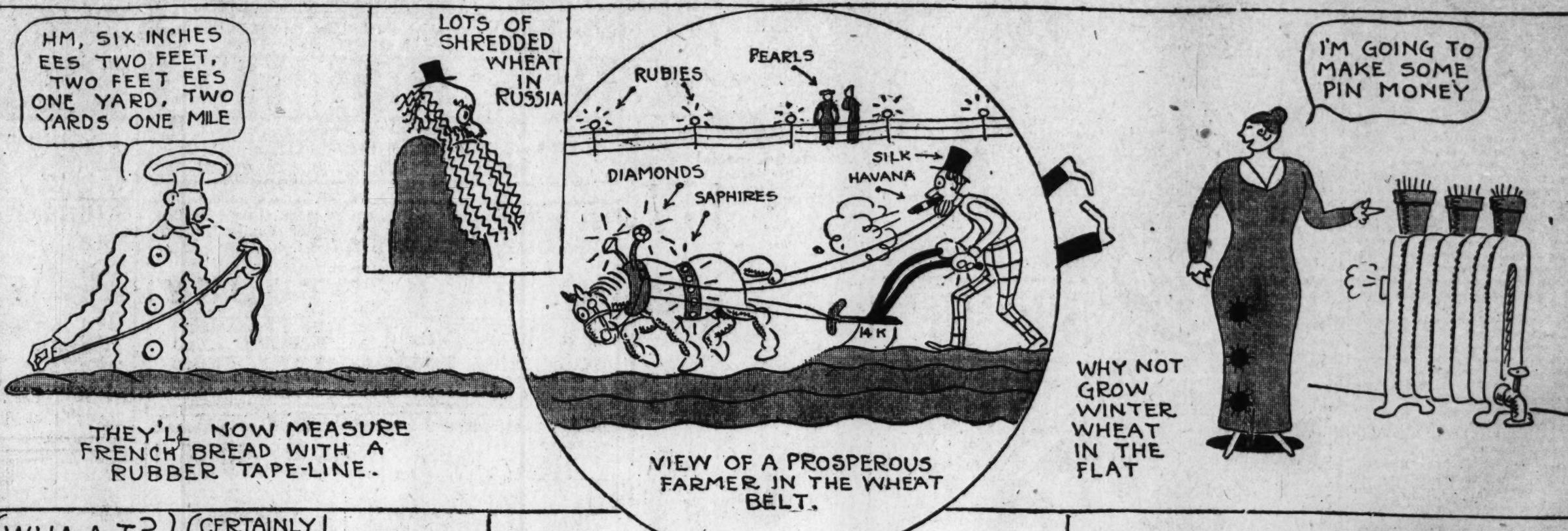
"I have no data on that subject."
"Did you ever see the price of wheat so high?"
"I do not follow up the records on such things."
"Why, I believe the sun's coming out again."
"I have no views to express on that."
"Ah, now I know who you are, Mr. Pierpont Morgan. If I had recognized you at first I would not have wasted all those questions."

STAMPING OUT WANT.
MISS ARABELLA SIMPKIN BROWN, she heard with great emotion How grisly War is grinding down the folks across the ocean. Something must be done, she knows, to aid them in their sorrow.



Golden Wheat

DRAWN BY JEAN KNOTT
FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



For, if today they have no clothes, they all may freeze tomorrow.
So Arabella started out and did a lot of shopping. She tramped and wandered all about and never thought of stopping.
She purchased this and purchased that, she bought and kept on buying outfit complete from shoes to hat, and furs the storm defying: Coats and jackets, latest style, lingerie and stockings, These latter of the sheerest lace with daintiest of clockings. Hoods and wraps all nice and warm, and comf' little mittens. And, just as round the mice will swarm a lot of hungry kittens.

The clerks all jumped to do her will when they would see her coming.

And all the fabrics from the mill were spread out for her thumbing.

Thus Arabella, tireless girl, from store to store went flitting.

In one unending dizzy whirl, for well she knew 'twas fitting

That someone try to ease the woe that cruel War was causing;

In such a case, as all must know, there is no time for pausing.

For grisly War was grinding down the folks across the ocean.

And so Miss Arabella Brown, with rarest of

devotion,

Sent all the goods? No, surely not; that thought had never struck her—

She sent the trading stamps she got to those in need of succor.

IN THE TRENCHES.

Austrian Scout: I have just brought in a prisoner, sir.

Captain: What's his name?

Scout: Sorry, sir, but I can't pronounce it. He has one of those ridiculous English names, sir.

Captain: How do you spell it?

Scout: S-M-I-T-H, sir.

Captain: Put the proper Q's, X's, P's and Z's in it and report the capture to the commanding officer.

The Drys

BY CLARK M'ADAMS

I T was but little that I knew my State Until I called upon our Legislature, And was apprised of what they contemplate In liquor laws and matters of that nature. One knows, of course, that there is discontent With almost any kind of stimulation; But even so, I think, before I went I was unguessing of the situation.

II. The place was seething with the chief debate Of all such sessions in these blest dominions; Did one think 9 o'clock would be too late To close saloons, or what were one's opinions? Should local option run to towns or squares, To shield good people from this wrong prodigious?

Or what suggestion as to such affairs Would one advance, or was one irreligious?

III. Six Baptist preachers, so they told me, sit Upon the dry side, with the House in session; And many laymen pool their total wit To make a desert of this vast possession.

They hold the Senate in their hand as well. And what with this great legislative sea on, The end, which one cannot, of course, foretell, Is all a matter of what they agree on.

IV. TALKED with one—a dry—who feels about This thing as those Crusaders whose great din Once filled the world could feel on setting out To wrest Jerusalem from Saladin. He voted dry on everything proposed. Or mild or mean to make the traffic smart; Come what would come, that day had never closed But found him faithful to the water cart.

V. He said the farmers of the State were done With Rum and all his consequential ills; They had enough of that grim kind of fun, Until the hollows shall turn into hills. They'd run off bridges and turned upside down In creeks and culverts 'neath the starry skies, Until they all uprooted and turned the town In which they traded over to the Drys.

VI. The old familiar squeak and horses' tread Proceeding slowly through the mask of night While Farmer Jones slept in the wagon bed. No longer causes anyone affright. Friend Jones has quit it, and that purpose firm

Arrays him bravely now in voting term; And counts him valiantly against the Wets.

VII. SAW a Wet as well. Of all sad dreams, His is, I think, the saddest I have heard: One can't be wet for principle, it seems—Or leastwise, credit for it is deferred. One stands with breweries, moonshiners, thugs, And all things evil in this waking day; It makes no difference! All Drys are bugs, Or so this Wet was kind enough to say.

VIII. However that may be, it is designed That in the cities, where we still decline To vote for water, we shall have to find The bar rooms closed as early now as 9. The tolling curfew, while the shadow falls Fresh-dropped from twilight, will have little more Than called the children, than the cuckoo calls, And lo! the publican shall close his door!

IX. The battle rages up there, anyway, And all good officeholders lay them low; There is no politics so safe today. In all this West as drinking H-2-O. One's nose may redder from some other cause; It makes no difference—the villain dies! And one by one before the march of laws

ITALIAN SYMPHONY TO HAVE PREMIERE IN AMERICA HERE

Garofalo Composition Will Be Presented Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening.

Conductor Max Zach of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra is scheduled to make a record this season in the matter of epoch-making programs. At the concerts of Friday afternoon and Saturday evening he will give the first American performance of a new Italian symphony which had its premiere in Rome two months ago, and which has not been played anywhere else. The Rome papers which reviewed the initial performance of the symphony announced that its next hearing would be in St. Louis.

Manager Gaines of the orchestra is expecting several musicians and musical directors from the East and Chicago to come to St. Louis to hear the new symphony, and said yesterday considerable interest has been aroused in the music world in America by the announcement of the forthcoming performance of the new work.

Carlo Giorgio Garofalo is the composer of the symphony. He is one of the foremost Italian composers of the day, and an instructor in the Conservatory of St. Cecilia in Rome, as well as an organist of international fame. The new symphony is remarkable among compositions of its class for a part for organ, which is not a mere incident in one movement, as that in the "Manfred" symphony of Tchaikowsky, but has a recognized place in the entire composition. This part will be taken by Charles Galloway, St. Louis' foremost organist.

Ludwig Pfeifer Soloist. Ludwig Pfeifer, first cellist of the orchestra, will be the soloist in the same two programs, and will play a concerto for cello and orchestra by Volkman. The complete program for the two concerts follows:

Dramatic overture—*Ruslana* (first time). Dvorak. Romantic Symphony (first time). In Memoriam—*W. F. L. G.* (first time). Mr. Charles Galloway at organ. Concerto for cello—*Volkman*. Rhapsody—*Chabrier*. An explanation and illustration of the Garofalo symphony and other numbers in the same program will be given Thursday afternoon at the symphony talk and tea at the Winter Garden by the Rev. Dr. Phillips. Tea will be served preceding the talk, from 3:45 until 4:15 o'clock, and the talk will be of 45 minutes' duration.

Program for "Pop" Concert.

This afternoon at 8:15 o'clock Conductor Zach will give the usual Sunday "Pop" concert at the Odeon with Helen Brown Read, a dramatic soprano, as soloist. The program follows:

March of the Pioneers. Kroeger. Over the Hills. (March) (first time). The Blue Danube. (first time). The Spanish Gypsies. La Fete de Seville. (Arias—Marchelli—First Time.) (first time). Strauss. La Vie Parisienne. (first time). (c) La Cloches. (first time). Saint-Saens. Invitation to the Dance. (first time). Weber-Berlioz.

The Grand-Leader Employee's Masquerade Ball.

The annual masquerade ball for the benefit of the Stix, Baer & Fuller Employees' Mutual Aid Association will take place next Tuesday evening at Dreamland. This large hall has been engaged for the evening by the Grand-Leader employees, but will not be closed to the general public, for everyone is invited, and the one general admission charge will permit dancing all evening, there being no charge for each separate dance. Many interesting and amusing surprises in the way of entertaining features are in store for those who attend, and everyone from cash girls to members of the firm will be there to participate in the fun. Rumors and guesses are ripe as to what distinguishes Mr. Charles A. Stix will assume when he appears on the floor.

Members of the firm, directors and their wives will appear in masques and mingle with the merry-makers. Numerous prizes have been offered for comical, original, handsome costumes. The receipts will go to swell the relief fund of the Mutual Aid Association, maintained by the employees themselves, to assist those of their number in times of sickness with weekly benefits, doctors and hospital expenses.

HELD FOR 'BORROWING' AUTO
WITHOUT OWNER'S CONSENT

Negro Arrested After Miss Mary Tigh's Chauffeur Sets a Trap.

William Bailey, a negro watchman employed at a garage at 1624 North King's highway, is held by the police. He is accused of "borrowing" a woman's automobile without her consent and making his friends riding in it. A warrant charging him with the technical offense of driving away an automobile without the owner's consent has been issued.

The car, an expensive one, belongs to Miss Mary Tigh of 5003 Vernon avenue. Miss Tigh's chauffeur, Luther Mason, had suspected somebody was in the habit of taking out the machine and set a trap. He saw a negro take the car out last night and notified the police. Bailey was arrested a little after midnight when he returned in a machine to the garage. The police say he admitted taking members of his family for a ride.

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LADIES' NULLIFIERS
Soft vic kid, hand-turned soles; patent tip, plain toe; rubber leather; value, \$1.75 special.

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**DOUBLE EAGLE STAMPS
ALL DAY MONDAY**

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LADIES' SLIPPERS
Soft vic kid, opera toe; medium heels; hand-turned soles, reduced to \$1.25.

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The Store of Perfect Shoes—Experienced Salesmen to Serve You

"Stage Last" Boots
For Ladies
Cloth Top
Patent Kid Top
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All Gunmetal
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Welted or turned
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Our special
price for all
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"Ye Olde Tyme Comfort"
BUTTON AND LACE SHOES

Made with extra
wide ankle; in
all sizes from 3
to 10.

Welt Button
\$8.00.

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\$2.50.

"Ladies' Satin Colonials"

\$1.38

Regular \$2 val-
ue. all sizes
perfect in
every detail.

Men's "Bunion" Shoes
Lace or Congress

Genuine vic kid;
easy as a glove.

Welt ... \$3.00

McKays ... \$2.50

Norfolks ... \$2.00

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COLORADO VISITS WYOMING

Governor and Legislators Make a Call at Cheyenne.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 6.—Gov. George A. Carlson and many members of the Colorado Legislature made an official visit to Gov. E. B. Kendrick and Wyoming legislators at Cheyenne today.

Nearly 200, including the wives of many legislators, were in the party that left Denver for Cheyenne to return the visit of Wyoming State officials and legislators to Denver last January.

LOGICAL DYSPEPSIA TREATMENT

Importance of Eliminating Acidity and Food Fermentation.

During the past two or three years reports have frequently appeared in the Press concerning the remarkable value of bisulfated magnesia as an antacid and its ability to promote normal, healthy digestion by preventing food fermentation and neutralizing digested stomach acid. It has been recognized that recently druggists could supply bisulfated magnesia in powder form only, from one to two teaspoonsfuls of which, taken in a little water after meals, almost instantly stops all fermentation and neutralizes acid, but now, as the following article will be glad to learn that, after a long series of experiments, a leading firm of manufacturing druggists has now succeeded in producing a 5-grain tablet which combines all the valuable antacid monotonous and neutralizing qualities of magnesia in a very convenient form. The new tablet of bisulfated magnesia can now be obtained of druggists everywhere and many physicians are already prescribing them instead of the powder form—ADV.

Better Let Your Hair Stay Gray, Faded or Streaked.

then to use poisonous dyes. They are dangerous. Their sale will soon be illegal.

To be assured of an absolute harmlessness of non-toxic coloring, which unlike all others, will not injure your hair, scalp or eyes, get

Tauig's Empress-Improved Color Restorer.

the one and only hair coloring that can be guaranteed to contain no lead, arsenic or other dangerous elements. VAUSIG'S EMPRESS-IMPROVED has chemists and professors in leading colleges of Pharmacy.

19 natural shades.

SUFFICIENT PACKAGE. AVERAGE APPLICATIONS.

Sold at drug and department stores. Applied with a brush. Sample on receipt of 10c from Empress Mfr. Co., 26-38 West 26th St., N. Y. C.—ADV.



KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS IN A CHORAL CONCERT FRIDAY

Malvina Parry to Be the Soloist of the Knights of Columbus Program at the Odeon.

The one of the distinguished events of the present musical season comes this week with the concert of the Knights of Columbus Choral Club under the direction of William Theodore Delsch, at the Odeon next Friday evening.

Miss Malvina Parry, contralto, will be the soloist. Miss Parry is a former St. Louisan who has won a place of importance on the concert stage. She possesses a voice of rare tonal truthfulness, deeply emotional, which in her two well selected song-groups and in the great "Amour, viens aider" aria from Saint-Saens' "Samson et Delila," should be heard to exceptional advantage.

The program is:

(a) "The Ballad Song," Reinold Wernermann
(b) "Flame of Gold," ... L. de Rille
(c) "The Ballad of the Chorus," ... L. de Rille
(d) "Love in a Day," Daniel Protheros
(e) "Call Me No More," ... C. H. Coddington
(f) "Serenade," ... Kremser
(g) "To Celia," ... Old English Folk Song
(h) "Knight of Columbus," ... C. Saint-Saens
(i) "Maidens," ... L. de Rille
(j) "INTERMISSION."

The Knights of Columbus Choral Club, Four Folk Songs, ... L. de Rille
(a) "The Ballad Song," ... L. de Rille
(b) "When I Was Seventeen," ... Norwegian
(c) "La Chanson," ... Spanish
(d) "Miss Malvina Parry," ... Spanish
(e) "Yester," ... From the Heights
(f) "Song of the Mountain," ... C. Elgar
(g) "Greeting and Parting," ... C. Robinson
(h) "Song of the Mountain," ... C. Elgar
(i) "Knight of Columbus Choral Club."

The numerical strength of the Choral Club, now enables the organization to program 10 voices in its own program numbers.

TO LIQUIDATE KENTUCKY BANK

Rent Will Be Credited on a Future Purchase

KIESELHORST

Established 1879—
THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST,
THE BEST PIANO HOUSE
IN ST. LOUIS.

1007 Olive Street

This Wife and Mother Wishes To Tell You FREE How She Stopped Her Husband's Drinking

By All Means Write to Her and Learn how She did it.

For over 20 years Jas. Anderson of 1007 Olive Ave., Hillburn, N. Y., was a confirmed drunkard. His case was about as bad as it could be, but a little over twelve years ago his devoted wife, after years of trying, finally succeeded in stopping his drinking entirely.

Sold Gold Wedding Rings, \$2 to \$25. FACCARD'S, Broadway, cor. Locust

BIRTHS RECORDED.

M. and M. Mueller, 1844 Manard, boy. F. and J. Smith, 1800 N. 8th, boy.

K. and K. W. Fletcher, 1800 N. 8th, boy. Dennis Mattox, 2218 Walnut, boy.

Mamie Ladd, 2008 Lucas, girl.

Cyrus Childs Long, 1801 Park, boy.

Roy S. Ferguson, 4911 Maple, girl.

Clara A. Klitich, 4925 Suburban way, girl.

John McPherson, 1811 Locust, boy.

Little Miss Snyder, 1804 Locust, girl.

Charles R. Morris, 4817 Norfolk, boy.

John J. Morris, 3144 Clinton, boy.

John S. Morris, 2625 Locust, boy.

Henry Theodore Harvey, 2419 Wren, boy.

Mabel J. Sommer, 2419 Wren, girl.

CHARLES RECORDED.

A. Schmitz, 50, 880 N. 8th, bronchitis.

J. Schmitz, 4170 Marquette, bronchitis.

J. Gleason, 54, 4912 N. 20th, arteriosclerosis.

Albertine Smith, 69, 1800 N. 8th, arteriosclerosis.

Thos. H. Campbell, 60, 2850 N. 8th, nephritis.

Edgar C. Darmstorf, 20, 1907 Morgan, cellulitis.

Della Garretson, 74, 1004 Gratiot, arteritis.

Arthur E. Cross, 6126 Olive, paralysis.

John E. Murphy, 60, 2407 Webster, nephritis.

John E. Murphy, 60, 4611 Berlin, nephritis.

James E. Taylor, 64, 2024 Magnolia, nephritis.

Write to this woman if you have a relative or friend who drinks

Not only did she save Mr. Anderson, but she stopped his drinking entirely. She is a real angel.

She accomplished this simple home treatment which is safe for all. She is a real angel and woman who has a relative or friend who drinks, she is all about, for she feels that others can do just as she did.

The treatment can be given secretly if desired, with complete confidence. She will willingly tell what it is. Therefore every reader of this notice who is interested in curing his or her relative or friend, write to Mrs. Anderson at once. Her reply will be to return mail in a sealed envelope. She does not charge any money for her treatment, and that is that you do not send money for her to send to her. Simply address your letter with your name and address, and the address at the address given above and she will reply by return mail in a sealed envelope.

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Write to this woman if you have a relative

VON BISSING TELLS OF PROBLEMS IN RULING BELGIUM

German Governor-General Says People Are Politically Undisciplined Children.

By Associated Press.
BRUSSELS, Belgium, via London, Feb. 6.—"The Belgians," said Gen. von Bissing, the new German Governor-General of Belgium, in an interview today with a representative of the Associated Press, "are politically undisciplined children. They believe their liberation from German rule may come at any moment and they are strengthened in this belief by the French newspapers, as well as by some neutral newspapers which continually are smuggled in."

"When, as frequently happens," continued the Governor-General, "a favorable wind brings the sound of cannon to the city, the Belgians believe the long-for day has come. On several occasions the very date for the return of King Albert has been set and no number of disappointments seem to crush the hopes of the people."

Gen. von Bissing is 71 years of age. He is somewhat above the middle height, square and wiry, and with features and manner of one who is very just but very severe. He strengthened this impression by his answer to the question whether the Belgians had attempted to throw obstacles in his way.

"Only in petty ways," he replied, "by pin-pricks here and there. Undoubtedly they would like to, but they know if they did I should immediately adopt very drastic measures."

Some Officers Co-operated.
"What has been the attitude of the Belgian Government officials toward the German Government?" the Governor-General was asked.

"The municipal officers," Gen. von Bissing replied, "generally cooperated with us from the beginning. The higher officials took a divided standpoint, while some absolutely refused to have anything to do with us. Officials of the Department of Justice, on the other hand, realizing the importance of a proper functioning of the judicial branch of the Government, worked loyally with the military Government from the first. "We have had much trouble with the postal and telegraph officials. The former are being gradually won over to co-operate with us, but the latter, feeling that the railways are an important adjunct of warfare—a conception which is quite true and justifiable—have generally refused to do anything to help us. They feel it would be unpatriotic and disloyal to assist us, even indirectly, in carrying war against their own land."

"The Belgian civil courts still exist and they try ordinary cases of breaches of the law of the land. All crimes against soldiers or the military government are tried by so-called field courts, which are military courts presided over by German Judges."

"It has been asserted," said the interviewer, "that the Belgians were misled and betrayed by their own Government and even that they have, without their knowledge, come under the complete control of the British and French financial world. Does Your Excellency believe this to be true?"

Gen. von Bissing's answer to this was the paragraph quoted in the foregoing to the effect that "the Belgians are politically undisciplined children." What inference was to be drawn from his answer the General did not indicate. He also left unanswered the question whether he believed that if Belgium or a part of that country eventually became a part of Germany it would ever be possible completely to Germanize the country, making it a harmonious portion of the German Empire.

"I don't think that is a question I can answer at the present time," he replied. Gen. von Bissing added that conditions in Belgium on the whole were "as good as could be expected in the circumstances. We are bettering them as rapidly as possible. In some directions we have not yet accomplished what we hoped, but in others we have succeeded better than we expected."

Gen. von Bissing at first made only emphatic gestures when asked whether, in view of all that had happened, it was not a political and military error to have invaded Belgium.

"Not to have marched into Belgium would have been a very grave mistake," he replied. "If we had not done so, France and England would. Events long before the war made it apparent that some sort of alliance existed between Belgium and France and Great Britain. The last named two would, perhaps, have found some pretext to make it appear that they were coming as allies and that they were not violating Belgium's neutrality, but they would have come. Germany then would have found herself in a position of great danger. A strong state simply could not suffer itself to be brought into a position so highly disadvantageous. There was no other course possible for Germany."

American Relief Still Needed.
Speaking of American relief in Belgium, in reply to a query whether such help were needed, Gen. von Bissing said:

"It was and is still necessary in the greatest degree."

"There have been suggestions," said the representative of the Associated Press, "that the German army has been using some foodstuffs sent to Belgian Americans. What has Your Excellency to say to that?"

"Such assertions must be denied absolutely. We are not even using any Belgian products at the present time, but are drawing the entire food supply of our soldiers from Germany. It was only during the first days of the occupation that we lived off the country in any degree. As for the American supplies, it is highly important that they keep coming regularly. We are working harmoniously with the American commission and the report that the German Government ever placed obstacles in the way of the American relief workers is false."

See Today's *Globe* or *Republic* for Some Other Very Important Offerings of Interest to Every Housekeeper in This Vicinity



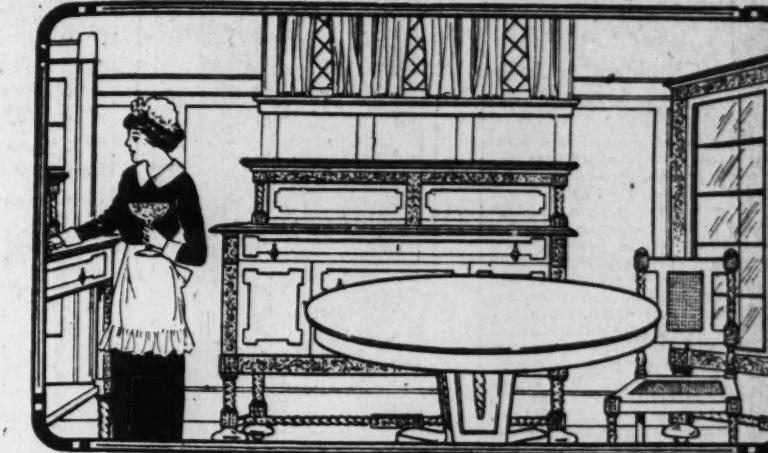
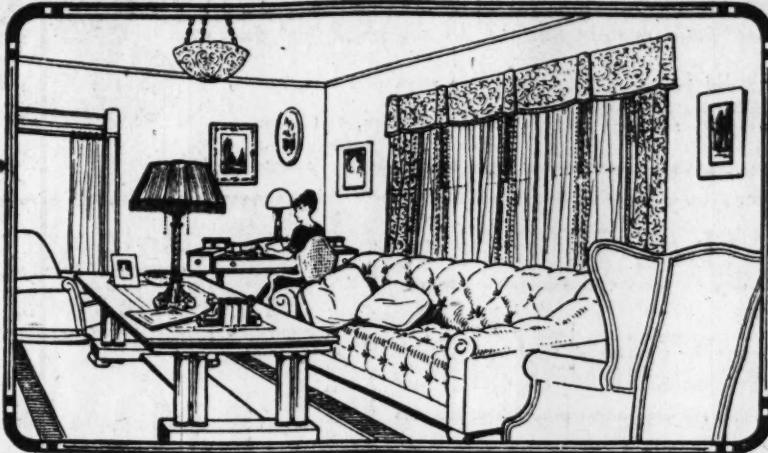
Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney
OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH
The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price

Tickets on Sale Here for Mardi-Gras Carnival for Benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund and the St. Louis Poor

You Are Invited to Inspect and Play Upon Our Indoor Golf Course

Our 2d Annual February Demonstration and Sale of Home Furnishings

In Which We Again Emphasize Our Ability to Supply Your Every Household Need—Frequently at a Saving



We feel a most justifiable pride in the fact that we have been able to continue our full, regular force, with no wage reduction, during the entire year of 1914. Where changes have been made, they have always been made for cause only.

The public will, no doubt, feel greatly pleased to know that through their continued patronage we have been able to keep our large and efficient force busily employed, and that in the new season just beginning we confidently expect to increase it. This page tells of many ways that we can serve housekeepers.

Our Entire Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Floors are given up to the **exclusive** display and sale of the various articles needed in the furnishing and decorating of the home, while in a large part of our Basement, as well as portions of our First and Second Floors, will be found kindred lines.

On all of these floors we are showing new things that housekeepers will be delighted to see and many of them are at prices that make this season an advantageous time to buy the things that are going to help the home-makers in the beauty work that they are now planning.

We most cordially invite you to visit these departments, particularly, when you have an hour to look around and see how we can add our suggestions to your desires for important Spring housekeeping decorations.

Of course, this page but suggests the many things which may be found in our store at this time.

Some of the New Furniture Which We Now Have on Sale

No matter what part of the house needs additional furniture, whether it be the living-room, dining-room, bedroom, etc., those housekeepers who enjoy possessing comfortable, lasting and artistic Furniture will be delighted with the pieces we are showing here, some of which are specially priced. These are but a few of our offerings at this time:

Bed-room Furniture

Colonial Dresser in Walnut, Oak or Mahogany, value \$30.00, special at **\$21.00**. Chiffonier to match, value \$30.00, special at **\$20.00**.

A very fine Mahogany Suit—Sheraton style—in the new museum brown finish. The Dresser, price at

Chiffonier to match **\$4.00**. Dressing-Table with triple mirror **\$26.00**. Mahogany Bed to match **\$26.00**.

Chairs and Rockers may also be had to match these pieces. And the same suit may be had in Old Ivory finish.

Large 60-in. Mahogany Colonial Dresser **\$95.00**. Large 54-in. Mahogany Colonial Dresser **\$57.50**. Solid Mahogany Four-poster Beds, each **\$32.00**.

We are showing a new line of Old Ivory Bedroom Furniture, Brass and Iron Beds, and a complete stock of Bedding.

Fumed Oak Mission Bed; size 4x6 **\$15.00**. Fumed Oak Mission Dresser **\$19.00**. Fumed Oak Chiffonier to match **\$16.00**. Box Springs; all sizes; special **\$16.50**.

Dining-room Furniture

A complete Dining-room Suit, consisting of ten pieces, in Early English or Fumed Oak, priced at **\$77.75**.

Special attention is directed to the Dining-room Suit in Jacobean style, consisting of 11 pieces that we are offering at a reduced price. This suit must be sold complete. A \$45.00 value for **\$272.50**.

Fumed and Early English Buffets ranging upward in price from **\$10.50**.

Extension Tables in all finishes priced at **\$8.75 to \$75.00**.

Solid Mahogany Extension Tables are priced as low as **\$40.00**.

Dining Chairs in all finishes of Oak at prices ranging upward from **\$1.50 to \$15.00**.

See the special Dining Chair we are now offering at **\$2.50**.

We have a most comprehensive line of Period Furniture in Mahogany and Solid American Walnut. The prices range from **\$450.00 to \$1500.00**.

Fifth Floor.

Living-room Furniture

So complete is our showing of Mission Living-room Furniture that we can meet every requirement. For instance:

The Arm Chairs and Rockers upholstered in genuine leather are priced at **\$4.85 to \$35.00**. Mission Tables in all finishes **\$5.00 to \$75.00**. Mission Settees and Davenport

\$15.00 to \$100.00. Mission Davenport Beds **\$21.00 to \$75.00**. Davenport upholstered in Tapestry **\$55.00 to \$175.00**.

Arm Chairs upholstered in Tapestry **\$12.00 to \$50.00**.

A special line of Mahogany Living-room Tables at prices starting at **\$12.00**.

Our line of All-over Upholstered Leather Furniture includes Chairs and Rockers as low as **\$19.50**. Overstuffed Davenports in green, blue or brown denim. Price **\$49.75**.

Fumed Oak Wing Chairs and Rockers with cane seats and backs; each **\$15.00**.

Fumed Oak Library Tables in cane end effect to match; each **\$21.50**.

This Study or Desk Lamp, \$1.95



Many Other Kinds of Lighting Fixtures

A large Alabaster-glass Fixture for the dining room has a simple, but very elegantly designed bowl twenty inches in diameter, and all metal parts of brush brass.

Installed in your home without charge and very special at the following prices:

3-light Fixture **\$18.50**. 4-light Fixture **\$19.50**.

Pendant Chain-hanging Fixture, 39 inches long, with glass shade complete ready to hang. Price **\$1.25**.

Solid Mahogany Piano Floor Lamp a simple Colonial Candlestick design.

One-light, price **\$15.00**. Two-light, price **\$17.50**.

Dresser Lamps made of solid mahogany candlesticks, on which shades of Chintz or Silk may be used. Complete with socket, cord and plug. Choice of two sizes at **\$2.50**.

Electric Attachments

Electric Attachments for converting any candlestick into an electric lamp as simply as placing a candle in position to burn. They may be had in brush brass with gold silk cord, or nickel-plated with white silk cord. Price **\$1.50**.

Spark Lighters, 10c

Spark Lighters for lighting gas or gasoline stoves, or lamps. Will not fire solids. Price **10c**.

Extra tips for above **3c**.

Fourth Floor.

Annual February Sale of Kitchen and Laundry Supplies—Tomorrow

This important event, which begins tomorrow, is of universal interest to housekeepers because of the every-day necessities which we are offering at the most decided savings. You cannot afford not to look through this list carefully and supply both your immediate and Spring house-cleaning requirements.

"Crystal White" Soap—8 Bars for 25c

Tomorrow we will offer 20,000 pieces of the celebrated "Crystal White" Soap—the ideal soap for household and laundry use. Regularly 5c a bar, now **8 for 25c**.

Limit 16 bars to a customer.

We show a most complete line of the well-known "Quick Meal" Gas Ranges in black, blue and white enamel. This is one of the most reliable ranges made and possesses features not found in other makes. The prices range upward from **\$21.85**.

Kitchen Cabinets, made of Oak, that embody practically every convenience a good cabinet should have, such as tilting flour bin, nickelled sliding top, metal bread box, etc. Regular \$30.00 value, special at **\$21.50**.

An opportunity is here given to purchase a high-grade Washing Machine at a special price. These machines have full-size, well-constructed tub and guaranteed motor. \$15.00 value for **\$9.75**.

Wash Tubs of first quality galvanized iron with wringer attachment; large size. Regularly 80c, special at **49c**.

Berlin Kettles in the 6-qt. size, of first quality blue and white enamelware. \$2.75 value, special at **39c**.

Bisnells' Carpet Sweepers, with genuine bristle brush. The \$2.00 kind, special at **\$1.69**.

Toilet Paper, of good quality perforated tissue. Regularly 75c a dozen rolls, special at **55c**.

"Universal" Meat Choppers—the No. 1 size, regularly \$1.25, now **89c**.

Chamois Skins of good size and quality for household use. Regularly 65c each, now **49c**.

Tea Kettles in No. 7 size, of blue and white enamelware. Value 75c, special at **39c**.

No. 8 Wash Boilers of heavy copper, with rigid handles. \$3.50 value, special at **\$2.25**.

O-Cedar Mops—the original oil mops, for floor and woodwork. The \$1.25 triangle shape, special at **99c**.

Vacuum Carpet Cleaner with metal case, valued at \$5.00, is offered now at **\$2.95**.

Folding Wash Benches that are well made and will hold two tubs and wringer. Value \$1.75, special at **\$1.35**.

Ironing Boards with folding stand, well made. \$1.35 value for **95c**.

Basement.

As next Sunday will be Valentine Day it will be wise to select the new Valentines you will need, as well as Place Cards, Tallys, Decorations and other Valentine Novelties which you will find on sale in our Stationery Department at very moderate prices.

Many small Boxes of Stationery as Valentines and they are always most acceptable.

First Floor.

Buy on Our Liberal Credit Plan

The great advantage of this plan is that you may make your selections, have them sent to your home, and enjoy their use while completing your payments.

A portion of the cost of your purchases is, of course, paid when you pick out your goods. This plan applies on Carpets, Rugs, Furniture, Draperies, Curtains, and any other general housefurnishing goods that you may desire.

People buying on our liberal credit plan pay no more than those who pay spot cash. We will gladly give you any further particulars if interested.

Hemmed Sheets and Pillowcases

Whatever kind of Cotton Sheets or Pillowcases you may need you will quickly find them here among our splendidly complete stock which includes these items:

Hemmed Sheets—size 81x99 inches for double beds—made of a very serviceable quality of cotton that is especially suitable for hotel use. Special, each **65c**

See Our
Announcement—
In Globe and Republic
For details of Annual Sale
of Laces and Embroideries
and other important events.

Theater Tickets
At regular box office prices.
Shubert—"The Things That Count."
Olympic—"Potash & Perlmutter."
American—"Old Kentucky."
Imperial—"The Millionaire."
Park—"Yankee Consul."
Shenandoah—"Our Wives."
Imperial—"Star & Garter Show."

STIX, BAER & FULLER D.G. CO GRAND LEADER

Entire Block—Sixth, Washington, Seventh and Lucas

Beautiful Cut Glass Reduced

\$1.25 Nappies, 6-inch size, with or without handles, and Bon
Bon Dishes—special Monday, 75¢ each
Cut Glass Celery Trays—12-
inch size, heavy crystal
insets—in whirling star
design—\$2.98 usually, \$1.98
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream
Sets, in handsome new white rose
pattern, on rock crystal—regular
\$4.98—special at \$2.98 set
(Fifth Floor.)

Now Comes the February Sale of Housefurnishings

This is the annual event that brings hundreds of worth-while savings to the thrifty housewives of St. Louis—a sale that offers real economies in practical and needed housewares.

You Can Supply Your Every Spring Housecleaning and Housewares Need Now in This February Sale at Unusual Savings



Three-piece Aluminum Sets—
one Berlin Saucier, 2 1/4 qt.—
one Preserving Kettle, 4 qt.—
one Lipped Saucier, 2 1/4 qt.—
one set to a buyer—at \$1.50

Waffle Irons, 45¢
The "Griswold" low-wire, No. 7.

Coffee Percolators
The original "Silex" made
of fireproof glass. Made to sell \$5.
each, \$1.69
19¢ Pails, 10¢

Laundry or
Scrub Pails—of
galvanized iron—
10-quart capacity—
ball handles.
Flour Bins, 65¢

Fifty-pound capacity—made of
heavy tin, light
oak grained finish—
hinge cover.



\$1 Household
Scales—well made,
japanned finish,
green or blue—
weigh articles up to
25 pounds, 65¢

Fry Pans, 65¢
Of imported aluminum—
10 1/4-in. size.

Twelve Bars Soap
One hundred cases of
Proctor & Gamble's Lenox
Laundry Soap—regularly \$6
bar (limit of 12 bars to a
customer)—no mail or
phone orders, 29¢

Curtain Stretchers, \$1.35
Made of seasoned wood, fitted
with adjustable steel, nickel
pins—regularly \$1.69

95¢ Teapots
of imported aluminum—
seamless—six
cup size, 59¢



\$1 S. & S. Combi-
nation Mixer—also used
for whipping cream
for egg beaters and
butter churn—glass
bowl, 65¢

Stepladders, 89¢
Six-foot size—strongly built,
and complete with bucket rest.

\$2.25 Crumb
Sets—Tray and Scraper of
copper, highly
nickel plated—
also copper and brass
finishes—at \$1.35

Lipped Saucers
Made of imported aluminum—
seamless and sanitary,
1 1/4-quart, 29¢
1 3/4-quart, 39¢
2 1/4-quart, special, 49¢
2 3/4-quart, special, 59¢

\$1.95 Carpet Sweepers, \$1.45
Bissell's "Crown Jewel" Carpet
Sweepers, with good bristle
brush, Japan trimmings, and in
oak or mahogany finish.

Dish Pans—oval style, to fit
in the sink. Made of Royal steel
enamelware—seamless—size
18-qt. capacity, 65¢

65¢ Polish Outfits—
Polish Oil Floor Mop—one quart
can of "Boss" Floor
Polish and one Dustless
Dust Cloth, size 36x36 in.

(limit of one
set to a buyer),
at 88¢



Double Roasting Pans—
"Nesco"—made of smooth steel,
seamless, self-basting.

Size 10x15-in., special, 35¢
Size 12x18-in., special, 45¢



Five-piece Aluminum Sets—
one double boiler 1-qt.—also
used separately—one Lipped
Saucier, 2 1/4 qt.—one Berlin
Saucier, with cover, 2 1/2 qt.—
one Fry Pan, 8 1/2-in., and
one Preserving Kettle, 4 qt.—limit of
one set to a buyer, 59¢

Almond Grinders—
also used for grating
cheese, potatoes, etc.,
strongly made, 21¢

\$1.25 Kettles, 65¢
Imported Aluminum Preserving
Kettles—6-quart capacity—
ball handles.

\$4.25 Clothes
Wringers—
"Domestic,"
wood frame, good
rubber rolls—
guaranteed three
years, \$2.69

Electric Irons—elements
guaranteed five years. Can be used
on direct or alterna-
tive current—
complete with
cord, at \$1.95



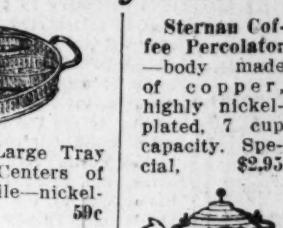
\$1 Coaster Sets—Large Tray
and six Coasters. Centers of
decorated imported tile—nickel-
plated rim—\$1.95

85¢ Teakettles
Made of aluminum,
flat bottom, rigid
wood handles, No. 8 size—
(limit of one to a buyer), \$1.69

\$3.75 Hampers, \$2.39
Clothes Hampers—large square
style—imported willow—large
79¢ Laundry

85¢ Bathrooms
Mirrors—white en-
amel frame—fitted
with glass shelf
and nickel-plated
towel bar, 95¢

Bread Boxes, 57¢
Medium size—
heavy tin—light
oak grain finish—
hinge cover.



Kitchen Knives, 10¢
Genuine Sabatier Kitchen
Knives, made of best quality
imported steel, 11-in.
inch size. Special, 10¢

Ice Cream
Freezers—Four-
quart—heavy tin—
absolutely sanitary,
89¢

\$1.50 Bathtub
Seats, 85¢
Made of hard wood—golden oak
finish, with rubber-covered, nickel-
plated ends.

79¢ Laundry
Tubs, 45¢
Large size—made of heavy
galvanized iron—drop handles.

Coal Hoods
Eighteen-inch size—made
of heavy sheet metal—black
japaned—special at 19¢



Tea Kettles, 85¢
Made of aluminum,
flat bottom, rigid
wood handles, No. 8 size—
(limit of one to a buyer), \$1.69

\$1.50 Bathtub
Tubs, 85¢
Made of hard wood—golden oak
finish, with rubber-covered, nickel-
plated ends.

79¢ Laundry
Tubs, 45¢
Large size—made of heavy
galvanized iron—drop handles.

Coal Hoods
Eighteen-inch size—made
of heavy sheet metal—black
japaned—special at 19¢

(Fifth Floor.)

EXTRA—

39¢, 45¢ Embroideries
Embroidery Flounceings in
widths of 12 to 18 inches,
heavily embroidered in floral
patterns. Usual 39¢
and 45¢ qualities, yd. 25¢
Escalator Square, Main Floor.)

10¢ to 15¢ Embroideries
Embroideries—mostly Edges,
in widths up to 6 inches—
Swiss, cambric and nainsook—
20,000 yards, at the 5¢
yard, (Square 15—Main Floor.)

15¢ to 25¢ Embroideries
Embroidery sample Strips—
consisting of Edges, Insertions
and Beadings, on fine and
heavier materials—10¢
at yard, (Square 10—Main Floor.)

\$3 to \$3.50 Curtains
Marguissette Curtains, in
cream and beige color—trin-
med with linen Cluny lace or
wide lace edge, in \$1.85
Fillet designs—pair, (Fourth Floor.)

25¢ to \$1 Dinner Cards
Beautiful imported Dinner
Cards, and small lot of Tally
Score Cards—10¢ Doz.
(Main Floor.)

28¢ Dress Shields
Kleinert's high-point Dress
Shields, slightly soiled; in sizes
3, 4 and 5—regular 28¢ Shields,
while small lot lasts, 19¢
at pair, (Main Floor.)

\$1.50 Trimmings
Fancy Dress Trimmings,
Bands and Embroidered Bands
and Appliques—Bands and
Edges in metal effects—a full
range of colors—50¢
at yard, (Main Floor.)

39¢, 50¢ Scissors and Shears
Scissors, 3/4 inches to Shears
8 inches, including Pocket
Scissors and Buttonhole Scissors,
usually priced 25¢
39¢ to 50¢—pair, (Main Floor.)

Fancy Buttons, Usually
98¢ Dozen
Buttons, of metal, plain and
Bulgarian crochet—some black,
celluloid and bone, in all colors
and sizes—usually 98¢
dozen, at dozen, 49¢
(Main Floor.)

The February Shoe Sale!

Original in Conception With The Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.

And certainly distinctive and in a class by itself, because of the crowds in attendance and the wondrous assortments of high-grade Shoes at bargain prices, as well as good Shoes to sell at very smallest prices.

The February Shoe Sale thus far is the greatest success on record, but we wish to again impress upon you the fact that the event will continue throughout this week. Here's an enumeration of some of the lots:

Women's "Walk-Over" Shoes (Rejects) \$2.25
\$3.50 to \$6 Qualities, at the Pair, (Special Dept.—Second Floor.)

Men's "Walk-Over" Shoes (Imperfect or Samples) \$2.65
Regular \$4 to \$6 Qualities, at Pair, (Men's Store—Main Floor.)

Women's "Murray" New Spring Shoes \$3.80
Regular \$5, \$6 and \$7 Qualities, Pair, (Main Shoe Section—Main Floor.)

Women's New \$4 Spring Shoes
Duplicates Later to Sell at Above Price, Pr., \$2.85
(Main Shoe Section—Main Floor.)



\$1

Our Greatest February Clearance of Wall Papers

Several Thousand Rolls of Wall Paper

Consisting of patterns from twenty-eight of the leading manufacturers of Wall Paper in the country, are to be sold out at 50% reductions from regular prices. These include Papers that sold regularly from 5¢ to 35¢ a roll.

At 1c, 2c, 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 9c and 10c a roll, all our Papers selling regularly at 5¢ to 35¢. (Sold only with borders.)

In connection with this sale we have a complete showing of the 1915 patterns now ready for your inspection. These are arranged on panels, just as they will appear in your rooms.

\$17.50 Alex. Smith
Velvet Rugs
(Seamless)
\$11.75

A lot of twenty-five Seamless Velvet Rugs, in beautiful small Persian patterns, suitable for any room in the house.

All new, fresh Rugs, and as the quantity is limited, we advise early selection.

(Fourth Floor.)

\$17.50 Alex. Smith
Velvet Rugs
(Seamless)
\$11.75

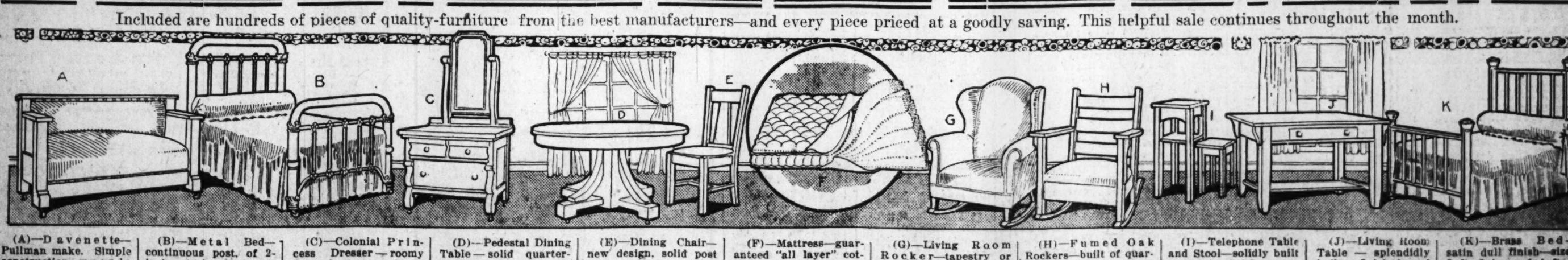
A lot of twenty-five Seamless Velvet Rugs, in beautiful small Persian patterns, suitable for any room in the house.

All new, fresh Rugs, and as the quantity is limited, we advise early selection.

(Fourth Floor.)

The February Sale of Furniture With Savings Ranging From a Third to a Half

Included are hundreds of pieces of quality-furniture from the best manufacturers—and every piece priced at a goodly saving. This helpful sale continues throughout the month.



(A)—Davenette—
Pullman make. Simple
continuous post of 2-
inch stock. Made of
the very best mate-
rials, \$19.95

(B)—Metal Bed—
construction guards
against getting out of
order, \$5.95

(C)—Colonial Prin-
cess Dresser—roomy
drawer space and ex-
tra-size base—neat de-
sign, \$18.95

(D)—Pedestal Dining
Table—solid quarter-
sawed oak top, extra
heavy base—sturdily
built, \$20.75

(E)—Dining Chair—
new design, solid post
back—upholstered in
genuine Spanish leather—
special at \$1.95

(F)—Mattress—guar-
anteed "all layer" cot-
ton felt, covered with
serviceable art ticking—
special at \$1.95

(G)—Living Room
Rocker—tapestry or
Spanish leather uphol-
stered. Limited num-
ber at each, \$16.75

(H)—Fumed Oak
Rockers—built of quar-
ter-sawed oak, spring
cushion seat, in Span-
ish leather, \$7.50

(I)—Telephone Table
and Stool—solidly built—
finished and convenient in size—
special at \$2.95

(J)—Living Room
Table—splendidly
finished and conveni-
ent in size—square top rail—
special at \$16.75

(K)—Brass Bed—
satin dull finish—size
3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 6
in.—square top rail—
special at \$14.75

(Sixth Floor.)

To Cure Catarrhal Deafness and Head Noises

Persons suffering from catarrhal deafness and head noises will be glad to know that this distressing affliction can usually be successfully treated at home by an internal medicine. In many instances there has often been a complete cure after only treatments have failed. Sufferers who could scarcely hear a watch tick will have had their hearing restored to such an extent that the tick of a watch was plainly audible seven or eight inches away from either ear.

Therefore, if you know of someone who is troubled with head noises or catarrhal deafness, cut out this formula and hand it to them and you will have the means of saving some poor sufferer from the hands of the deafness. The prescription is as follows:

Boone from your druggist 1 oz. Paracet (Double Strength), about 750 grains. Take this home and add to it the following: 1/2 oz. of white sugar; stir until dissolved. Take one tablespoonful per day in this way.

This prescription is used in this way not only to reduce by tonic action the infectious disease, but also to remove the mucus, and thus to equalize the air pressure on the eustachian tubes in the middle ear, and the results it gives are nearly always quick and permanent.

Every person who has catarrhal deafness should give this prescription to those suffering from this destructive disease.—ADV.



Stop the Tickling Cough in 5 minutes for 5 cents with Bunte COUGH DROPS

Pure and wholesome. MADE ONLY of pure Sugar, Honey and Tincture and Menthol. BUNTE BROTHERS - CHICAGO



VERMILAX

Brings Alertness, Health, Stamina to dogs, when used regularly. VERMILAX is the most marvelous laxative, intestinal corrective and positive worm remover. Makes eyes bright, improves coat, removes fleas, cures ruffies, the coat and overcomes the evil effects of overeating or of eating food to which dogs are addicted. By Farol, Post, 80c and \$1.00, or at W. H. Sterns & Sons, and W. H. Sterns & Sons, in St. Louis, and W. H. Sterns & Sons, in New York.

VERMILAX CO. (INC.), Dept. 63, 220 W. 83d St., New York.

Our best for the price and pure. Order today. This new book, *Read This New Book About PILES*, will be sent to you for 5 cents.

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Store Closes Daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 6

Latest Fiction From Circulating Library, a Cent a Day

Complete Line Valentines Main Floor

Nursery for Children Fifth Floor

Leave Parcels at Free Check Room Main Floor Gallery

Theater Tickets

Can be secured here for
ELMENDORF TRAVEL
TALKS
Odeon, Feb. 11, "Around
the United States,"
KRUEGER RECITAL

Odeon, Feb. 9, direction
Hattie B. Gooding.

OLYMPIC—Pota & Perl-

metre

AMERICAN—"In Old Ken-

tucky,"
PARK—The Yankees Con-

cert

SHEM AND OAH—"Our
Wives,"

LICHTENSTEIN—STOESSEL

SONATA EVENINGS

Odeon, Feb. 18 and March

18.

RACING WITH DEATH IN
THE ANTARCTIC
DESERTS"

Illustrated lecture by Sir

Douglas Mawson, Odeon, Feb.

18, direction Hattie B. Good-

ing. Seats Feb. 8.

**\$50 Singer Sewing
Machines, \$35**

The popular No. 66-7-draw-
er, dust-proof style with 100
samples of wood work by the 9-W
Wheeler & Wilson limited
number.

\$45 White Rotary Ma-
chines, latest improved.

\$340 Elkhorn Rotary
Machines, Colonial, \$25.

10 \$25 New Sewing Machines,
side table, dust-proof, drop
bottom, \$15.75.

225 Sewing Machines, drop-
head, ball-bearing, \$15.50.

A special lot of new Sew-
ing Machines, drop-head,
side table, \$15.50.

Old sample Machines best
makes, worth to \$40. \$22.50.

All machines are guaran-

teed for 10 years & sold on

our regular plan of pur-

chase, Monday. Fifth Floor

Our own regular stocks as well as tremendous special purchases of QUALITY furniture purchased from leading makers is subject to a uniform discount of 25 PER CENT from the reg-
ularly marked prices—the discount being made at time of purchase. DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on liberal terms, can be arranged for.

Fourth Floor

**\$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50 & \$30
Dinner Sets, \$17.95 (Chinaware Dept.)
Now on 5th Floor.**



\$1 & \$1.25 Cut Glass Fruit Dishes, 59c

These 5 & 6 inch Cut Glass Nappies are very attractive, & come in various designs. While the lot of 175 last, Monday, they are priced at, choice, 59c.

Fifth Floor

A Sale of Imported Novelty Jewelry

An Importer's Surplus Stock for
Disposal at Fraction of Value

Twice each year a leading importer sends to us his surplus of Novelty Jewelry at a fraction of value. Practically every conceivable novelty is included & articles are worth from two to eight times the price quoted. Two lots—

Articles at 50c

LA VALLIERES, sterling, genuine & imitation stone-set pendants.
NECKLACES, pearl beads, sterling & rhinestones clasps.
BARRINGS, of jet, pearl, etc.
BROOCHES & BAR PINS, pearl & rhinestones settings & jet.
COLLAR BANDS, velvet, with rhinestones or jet slides.
BRACELETS, enamel Nethercole, different designs.
HAIRPIN, in wonderful variety.
NECKLACES, 25 distinctive designs in jet.
SLIPPER BUCKLES, jet, rhinestone & cut steel.
OPERA CHAINS, silver or gold, pearls, rhinestones & amethyst set.
HAIR & CLOTH BRUSHES, silver-plated.

Articles at \$1

BRACELETS, colored enamel, great variety, some hand-painted.
COLLAR BANDS, lace, with jet or rhinestones bands, also rhinestone studded.
NECKLACES, jet, also many novelties.
WATCH BRACELETS, gold-plated (not guaranteed or exchanged).
BROOCHES, of jet.
LA VALLIERES, sterling, beautiful designs.
MESH BAGS, German Silver, 5 & 6 inch, limited number.
VANITY, gold-plated, gunmetal, also German Silver. Watch Vanities.
HAND MIRRORS, silver-plated.
OPERA CHAINS, long, gunmetal, silver, gold.
HAIR BANDEAU, jet or rhinestone.
SLIPPER BUCKLES, cut steel, jet, gunmetal, rhinestone.

Main Floor, Aisle 5

1500 "E. & W." High-Grade Shirts, \$1.05

We're going to deviate from the practice & not quote the comparative value or regular selling price of these Shirts—but we do say that they are NOT TO BE DUPLICATED elsewhere at this Monday figure.

They're the best Shirts Ely & Walker make & have been tailored for us from the sample pieces & short lengths of materials on hand. Included are Wauregan madras, jacquard cords & figures, satin striped, some 60 per cent silk. The patterns will win immediate approval. All sleeve lengths, soft turnback cuffs—sizes 14 to 17—choice.

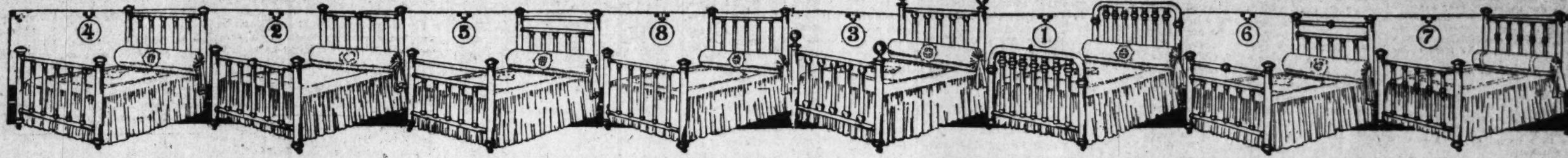
\$1.05

Prompt buying, early in the day, we advise.

Main Floor, Olive & Seventh

We Sell FREE Sewing Machines at \$1 Per Week

St. Louis' Greatest Brass Bed Sale



A Crowning Feature in the Value-Giving of Famous-Barr Co. FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE, Is the Extraordinary Offer of 200 Handsome Brass Beds — Values Absolutely Never Equalled in this City

There are EIGHT PATTERNS (as illustrated above), & There are 25 BEDS OF EACH STYLE—the $\frac{1}{4}$ Off on Furniture During February Sale Does Not Apply on This Item

The number involved assures each person getting the style liked most, but so extraordinarily low is the sale price that the sale of the entire 200 is expected Monday. Wherever there is need for a handsome bed, here is the opportunity—wherever there is thought of future purchase here are chances that will pay handsome returns on making the investment tomorrow in getting choice of any of these at.....

\$14.85

5 Headpiece 58 inches high, footpiece 40 in. high, 3-in. posts, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. vase top & bottom, 2-in. cross rods, five 2-in. fillings in head & foot.

6 Headpiece 59 inches high, footpiece 40 in. high, 3-in. posts, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. vase top & bottom, 2-in. cross rods, five 2-in. fillings in head & foot.

7 Headpiece 58 inches high, footpiece 40 in. high, 3-in. posts, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. vase top & bottom, 2-in. cross rods, five 2-in. fillings in head & foot.

8 Headpiece 58 inches high, footpiece 40 in. high, 3-in. posts, 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. vase top & bottom, 2-in. cross & filling rods.

The February Furniture Sale Offers All Furniture in Stock at $\frac{1}{4}$ Off—Above Bed Sale Only Excepted

Our own regular stocks as well as tremendous special purchases of QUALITY furniture purchased from leading makers is subject to a uniform discount of 25 PER CENT from the regularly marked prices—the discount being made at time of purchase. DEFERRED PAYMENTS, on liberal terms, can be arranged for.

Fourth Floor

\$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50 & \$30

**Dinner Sets, \$17.95 (Chinaware Dept.)
Now on 5th Floor.**



\$1 & \$1.25 Cut Glass Fruit Dishes, 59c

These 5 & 6 inch Cut Glass Nappies are very attractive, & come in various designs. While the lot of 175 last, Monday, they are priced at, choice, 59c.

Fifth Floor

500 Pairs Feather Pillows

Specially Priced for This Sale

Down Pillows, covered with fancy linen coverings, \$2.50 pair.

Duck & Goose Feather Pillows, encased in A C A ticking, \$2.50 pair.

4 lbs. mixed Feather Pillows, 69c pair.

Feather Pillows, 6 lbs. to pair, covered with blue & white Herringbone ticking, \$1.65 pair.

5 lbs. mixed Feather Pillows, fancy art ticking, \$1.35 pair.

5 lbs. mixed Feather Pillows, \$1 pair.

Fourth Floor

**An Event in Room-Size
Axminster Rugs,**

\$15

Savings to $\frac{1}{3}$ & More

49 splendid Rugs in this notable Monday sale, including such well-known makes as Hartford-Bushorah, Sanford & Son's Royal Axminster, Alexander Smith & Son's Axminster & Royal Axminster Rugs, all 9x12-ft. room size, choice Spring patterns & savings of a fourth to a third & more.

Fourth Floor

**After-Inventory Clearing Out of
Lace Curtains at $\frac{1}{3}$ Off**

In this rousing let-go are about 500 pairs of Lace Curtains in the most pleasing dainty & elaborate designs. Splendid copies of real handmade Arabian, Princess, Art Filet, Marie Antoinette, also French Cable Net, Madras & Scotch Lace Curtains, which have

\$2.90

Curtains at \$1.12. Pr.

These are made of best Egyptian yarns—white, ivory & Arctic colors, including heavy

double net, Scotch, and Nas-

tingham Lace Curtains—

Monday at a third under worth.

Sample Piano & Mantel Scarfs at \$1.98

Fancy satin-striped & two-toned

Sample Piano & Mantel Scarfs at \$1.98

Curtain & Table Covers, \$2

These are samples, & to close

them out are marked at \$2.00.

There is a wide range of silk & tapestry, both bordered & plain.

Fourth Floor

200 genuine felt Mattresses, built by placing one sheet after another & then compressing, which gives to the mattress its great resiliency. They are also made with the heavy rolled edge & covered with fancy art ticking.

200 felt Mattresses, built by placing one sheet after another & then compressing, which gives to the mattress its great resiliency. They are also made with the heavy rolled edge & covered with fancy art ticking.

200 felt Mattresses, built in layers of selected cotton felt, full 48 lbs. weight—made with heavy rolled edge & encased in good Amoskeag Mills

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The ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Leads in the United States!
Record of Display Advertising—State Lines—
from the seven leading cities during 1914—
ST. LOUIS... POST-DISPATCH ... \$141,200
New York... World... 72,424,515
Chicago... Tribune... 61,920,000
Boston... Post... 28,924,192
Philadelphia... Inquirer... 14,463,524

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Circulation More Than 300,000

PARTS 3 AND 4 (NEWS AND SPORTING SECTION)

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1915.

**** PAGES 1-16.

Sunday Post-Dispatch Today, 74 Pages
FIRST NEWS SECTION, 10 PAGES
SECOND NEWS SECTION, 8 PAGES
THIRD AND FOURTH NEWS SECTION, 14 PAGES
WANT DIRECTORY, 16 PAGES
SUNDAY MAGAZINE, 16 PAGES
ROTOGRAVURE SECTION, 4 PAGES
COMIC SECTION, 4 PAGES
"FIRST IN EVERYTHING."

LUSITANIA FLIES AMERICAN FLAG THROUGH IRISH SEA

Captain of Cunard Line Ship Declared He Had Right to Display Banner of Another Country Because He Had Neutral Mail and Passengers Aboard.

DENIES INTENTION TO DECEIVE GERMANS

Prominent Persons From the United States Aboard Vessel Which Adopts Ruse in Vicinity of Operations by Submarines.

Special Cable to the Post-Dispatch and New York World.
(Copyright, 1915, by Press Pub. Co.)
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Cunard line steamer Lusitania, which arrived at Liverpool from New York today, crossed the Irish Sea flying the American flag. The Lusitania sailed from New York on Jan. 30.

The Irish Sea recently has been the scene of activities on the part of German submarines.

An American passenger said the captain of the liner claimed the right to fly the American flag because he had neutral mail and neutral passengers aboard.

The commander said it was not his intention to deceive the Germans as to the Lusitania's identity, which would have been impossible in any event but simply to protect his passengers and the ship's cargo.

There were several widely known Americans aboard, among them Col. and Mrs. E. M. House—the former being President Wilson's great friend—Miss Nena McAdoo, daughter of the American Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Britton of Washington. The latter two are going to France to become trained nurses.

Was Warned of Submarines. The British steamer flew the American flag, and the American passed Queenstown until she entered the Mersey. This is vouchered for by American passengers who crossed on that vessel.

The Lusitania received a wireless message from the Baltic of the White Star Line that two submarines had been sighted from that vessel.

After being delayed by heavy storms, which raised seas high and injured 11 passengers, the Lusitania arrived off Queenstown late yesterday. She crossed off the Irish port for two hours and, without picking up a pilot, as is usually done, proceeded for Liverpool at full speed, arriving at the Mersey channel at daybreak with the stars and stripes still flying.

According to a statement by Will Irvin, an American writer, the Lusitania carried the regulation large American flag as her ensign with a small American flag and small pendant at the forepeak. The flag at the stern indicates a ship's nationality, the foreign flag being usually that of the country which the ship has just left, or to which it is bound.

Was Accepted as Fact. Former U. S. Senator Lafayette Keene, another passenger, while he did not personally see the flag flying, said it was accepted as a fact by all on board.

While the British Foreign Office has received no official advice concerning the Lusitania's use of the American flag and will make no formal statement until the matter is presented in definite form, a prominent British official today said that inasmuch as the British Government grants ships of other nations the privilege of using the Union Jack to escape capture, it naturally feels that a similar privilege should be granted to its ships in a similar emergency.

The British merchant shipping act, passed in 1914, contains the following paragraphs: "If a person uses the British flag and assumes the British national character on board a ship owned in whole or in part by persons unqualified to own a British ship, for the purpose of making the ship appear to be British, the ship shall be subject to forfeiture under this act unless the assumption has been made for the sole purpose of escaping capture by the enemy or by a foreign ship of war in the exercise of some belligerent right."

Flying of American Flag by Foreign Ships Not Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Examination of the statutes of the United States reveals that there is no law prohibiting the misuse of the American flag by foreign vessels. Upon the outbreak of war with Chile, in 1879, Peru incurred of the United States as to what conditions must be complied with in order that a merchant vessel might be considered as belonging to the United States and the United States flag used.

The American Legation in Peru sent a note in reply which was supplemented by a memorandum from the Secretary of State, Paris, who said that there was no prohibition of the use of the American flag by foreign vessels beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or any penalty provided therefor.

FAIR TODAY AND TOMORROW WITH RISING TEMPERATURE

YES THAT BRIGHT THING WAS THE SUN.



The Temperatures.
8 a. m. 37
9 a. m. 37
12 (noon) 39
3 p. m. 38
7 p. m. 36
8 p. m. 36
9 p. m. 36

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Fair Sunday, Monday fair with rising temperature.

ASKS \$1500 DAMAGES BECAUSE A CHORUS GIRL KISSED HIM

Washington Man Alleges "Assault" Was in Theater in Presence of His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Damages in the sum of \$1500, because he was kissed by a chorus girl in the presence of his wife, while at the Casino Theater last Monday are asked in a suit filed in the District Supreme Court today by C. Mason Griffin.

The defendants named in the petition are the Southern States Producing Co., of Philadelphia, and Alvin J. Bachrach, producer of the theater.

A member of "The Southern Rosebuds" troupe is alleged to have forced her statutory offerings on Mr. Griffin, who claims in his bill that the act caused him "great mental pain and anguish," and made him a subject of ridicule.

Griffin avers that "certain ladies, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff," left the stage, and that one of them "did assault the plaintiff with intent to kiss plaintiff; that said plaintiff attempted to push the said young lady away; that said young lady did, nevertheless, continue to assault said plaintiff; that said young lady did kiss the plaintiff against the will of said plaintiff, and that plaintiff did not act to encourage the assault."

MORGAN'S PORCELAINS TO BRING MORE THAN \$3,000,000

Duveen Brothers to Buy Collection for Syndicate of Wealthy Art Collectors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—New York, it appears, will soon lose the famous Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There is no longer any doubt that the sale is about complete.

Duveen Brothers are the purchasers, but they are not alone in the purchase.

A syndicate of wealthy art collectors have advanced the necessary money for the purchase upon the understanding that they are to have the first pick before the collection is placed upon public sale.

The price is stated at between \$8,000,000 and \$4,000,000.

THREE WOMEN INDICTED FOR ALLEGED SELLING OF VOTES

They Will Be Tried With 1300 Men Accused of Fraud in Kentucky Primary.

PIKEVILLE, Ky., Feb. 6.—It was learned today that three women have been indicted on charges of selling votes in the last school election and they will be tried with the 110 men who are accused of having committed fraud at the primary election here last August. It was alleged in the indictment that the women sold their votes for a dollar each.

There was no session of court today. The trials of those indicted will be rescheduled on Monday.

GOES THROUGH ROCK HOPPER

Man Falls Into Bits and Then Dries to Car.

Charles Combs, 28 years old, an employee of the Mississippi Sand Co. of Alton, fell yesterday afternoon into a bin of crushed rock, which was being emptied into a freight car, and was carried with the rock through the hopper, and fell on the car, where the rock almost covered him.

Although he was almost choked with dust, the rock was not so fine as to keep him from breathing, and fellow workmen rescued him, after a long and frantic shoveling of rock. His face and body were cut and scratched, but no bones were broken. He was taken to his boarding place.

ICE HOUSE BUILT OF STRAW

Illinois Justice Stores 50 Tons in New Airtight Structure.

Lem Soudthard, Justice of the Peace and farmer at Wanda, near Alton, Ill., has built an icehouse of baled straw. The sides, ends and roof of the house consist of bales of straw piled up so tightly together that there is no space for air to pass through. The floor is covered with sawdust. Eighty tons of ice were stored in the new icehouse.

Worked 45 Years Without a Vacation. George Hoffman, head blacksmith at the Dan Miller Buggy Co. in Alton, has resigned his position to take his first vacation in 45 years.

During that time he rarely missed a day. On the first of March he will leave for California. He will not resume his blacksmith work until he reaches.

ILLINOIS FATHER OF 15, WED 4 TIMES, IN QUEER TANGLE

Farmer Remarries Present Wife, and Seeks to Adopt 7 Children of Third.

TWO CEREMONIES ILLEGAL

He Learns After 40 Years That Divorce From Second Wife Was Never Granted.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

SESSNER, Ill., Feb. 6.—Noah Isom, a well-to-do farmer living about four miles from here, father of 15 children and stepfather of five, has begun proceedings in the Franklin County Court to adopt seven children by his third wife, who has remarried his fourth wife as the result of the recent visit here of James Isom, who asserted his right as Isom's only lawful son.

The false romance of the farmboy's life was revealed when he applied to Benton, the county seat, for a license to remarry his present wife who was Mrs. Sophia Minton. She married her two years ago. She has five children by her first marriage.

The remarriage was performed by the Rev. G. F. Mathes, a Baptist minister.

Everything about the story centers

about a misunderstanding 40 years ago when Isom left Athens, Tenn.

The Southern Rosebuds' troupe is alleged to have forced her statutory offerings on Mr. Griffin, who claims in his bill that the act caused him "great mental pain and anguish," and made him a subject of ridicule.

Griffin avers that "certain ladies, whose names are unknown to the plaintiff," left the stage, and that one of them "did assault the plaintiff with intent to kiss plaintiff; that said plaintiff attempted to push the said young lady away; that said young lady did, nevertheless, continue to assault said plaintiff; that said young lady did kiss the plaintiff against the will of said plaintiff, and that plaintiff did not act to encourage the assault."

After Isom left Tennessee, his wife married under the belief that a divorce had been granted. Believing he was free to marry, Isom came to Sesser three years later and married Miss Mandy Davis of Kingston, Tenn., by whom he had 12 children, seven of whom are living now.

Children Approve His Course.

The plight of the farmer has brought the sympathy of the entire county. He is now 70 years old. His life here for nearly a year when he developed signs of mental trouble. His mother notified at the time he was sent here. The patient's condition, while not hopeless, is serious. He is not violent and we are not obliged to look him in a cell. Nevertheless, he manages to smuggle these letters out through acquaintances he meets in the hospital and they have been very embarrassing to his relatives.

"There was no reason for his joining the navy at the time he escaped from the sanitarium, as his social position was such as to make an act of that kind almost absurd."

Dr. Glasscock intimated that the young St. Louis man had had some remarkable adventures since he escaped from the private sanitarium in April, 1913, where he had been confined for previous mental disturbance.

Passed Mental Examinations.

The doctor said he had no explanation to make of how Van Blarcom managed to pass the medical inspection of the United States navy, but he had done so and had served a considerable time before any symptoms of aberration became apparent.

"We can tell to treatment or not," Dr. Glasscock said. "We do not keep him confined to a cell, and he is allowed a certain amount of restricted liberty, but, of course, we cannot give him the run of the grounds."

"A peculiar feature of the case is that the young man is capable of writing very rational letter, and a number of these letters have gotten into the mails, addressed to friends and newspapers.

He is suffering from the delusion that his relatives have "railroaded" him to this institution and that we are keeping him here. As a matter of fact, he was committed here from the navy when the symptoms of his mental trouble became apparent to naval medical men."

Upholds Her Father.

"Father has lived a clean, open life," said Mrs. Morgan, at whose home Miss Reila Isom is now living. "The whole thing was a horrible mistake. There is nothing wrong about it. Our father was doing nothing but what he believed was right, and I cannot help believing that the law will find some way to make everything right. He was more surprised than anyone else at finding that the other divorce proceedings had failed, and he is doing everything possible to make amends. None of us blame him."

Isom will not discuss his situation, but his brother says that he believes that his brother has acted honorably throughout. He says that if there is any attempt made to disturb the harmonious family relation or precipitate a fight for the property, that he will have a number of things to say regarding the claims of the son, James.

Van Blarcom Escaped From Sanitarium Near Webster Groves.

Frederick Van Blarcom is the son of the late J. C. Van Blarcom, who was president of the National Bank of Commerce, and of Mrs. Mary Van Blarcom of 1 Westmoreland place, following his unexpected appearance yesterday.

He is suffering from the delusion that his relatives have "railroaded" him to this institution and that we are keeping him here. As a matter of fact, he was committed here from the navy when the symptoms of his mental trouble became apparent to naval medical men."

Chapman Gave Information.

Smith was arrested through information given the police by Caldwell, and the chauffeur said he heard one of the others say to Smith, "You killed that guy."

Circuit Attorney Harvey will be placed on trial for murder in the first degree. As other witnesses established the presence of Smith in the automobile immediately after the murder, he did not give Caldwell a chance to earn immunity by testifying.

In Peccantary Once.

Smith, in his testimony in his own behalf, said he was with Fromme and Koenig in the car driven by Caldwell, but that they left him at Twenty-second and Wash streets, before the killing, and that he went to see his wife.

Smith served a two-year's term in the penitentiary at Jefferson City for highway robbery. His wife testified yesterday that Smith had been courting her for a year before their marriage last March, and that he called on her every week. The fact, shown by the State, that he was in the penitentiary until two months before his marriage, helped to discredit other parts of the wife's testimony.

Mrs. Ada Singer of 2417 Elliott avenue, the prisoner's mother, heard the verdict and left the courtroom without commenting on it.

To sell boats, launches and machinery for an advantage and real estate at a profit, use Post-Dispatch Wants.

FRED VAN BLARCOM ENLISTED IN NAVY; NOW IN ASYLUM

Son of Late Banker, Who Disappeared, Is Patient in Federal Hospital at Washington.

ENTERED AS "WILLIAMS"

Doctor in Charge Intimates Youth Has Had Some Remarkable Adventures.

By Wire from the Washington Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Officials of the Government Hospital for the Insane at St. Elizabeths, D. C., today admitted that Fred Van Blarcom, 21 years old, member of the prominent St. Louis family of that name, is a patient there. They say he was admitted to the hospital from the United States Navy, where he had enlisted following his escape from a sanitarium in April, 1913.

The false romance of the farmboy's life was revealed when he applied to Benton, the county seat, for a license to remarry his present wife who was Mrs. Sophia Minton. She married her two years ago. She has five children by her first marriage.

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The patient's condition

declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning Feb. 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without always being possible to avert peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes.

"Nations are therefore warned against further entering these waters, passengers and cargo to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, insofar as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British Government and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be averted.

"At the same time it is specifically noted that the shipping north of the Shetland Islands, in the Eastern area of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least 30 miles extending along the Shetland Islands coast is not impeded.

"The German Government gives such an early notice of these measures that hostile, as well as neutral ships may have time, accordingly, to adapt their plans for landing at ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral Powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is the more to be expected as it must be to the interest of the neutral Powers to see this destructive war end as soon as possible."

ROUTE LEFT OPEN FOR COMMERCE

German Decree Doesn't Include in War Zone Territory North of Shetland Islands.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Germany's proclamation for a war zone in the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland contrary to first reports, does not include the seas directly adjacent to any neutral countries in Europe.

The official text of the proclamation, received today from Ambassador Gerhard and at Berlin by the State Department, and made public tonight, reveals that the areas directly bordering on the territorial waters of France and Great Britain are held to be in the zones of operations within which neutral vessels may be subject to the hazards of naval warfare. The original wireless report stated that shipping north of the Shetland Islands in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and for 30 nautical miles along the Dutch coast, "would be endangered in the same way," as the waters around the belligerent territory.

The official text, after pointing out that the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the English Channel, were to be considered within the zone of war, says, however, that the "routes of navigation around the north of the Shetland Islands in the western part of the North Sea and in a strip, 30 miles wide, along the Dutch coast are not open to the danger zone."

May Leave No Chance for Protest. Officials are awaiting with much interest the arrival of an explanatory memorandum which Ambassador Gerhard will be sent. If it outlines the steps which German naval commanders will take to verify the real character of vessels flying neutral flags, and assure the American Government that every effort possible will be made to save passengers and crews of vessels which may be carrying contraband, little ground, if any, for protest against Germany's action in advance of any specific violation, will remain, in the view of high officials of the Washington Government.

A statement issued by the German Embassy here declaring that American ships laden with foodstuffs for the civilian population of Germany's enemies would not be molested, and expressing the hope that Great Britain would not by seizing the American steamer *Wilhelmina*, carrying food supplies to Germany, make necessary the adoption of a different policy, was one of the numerous developments of the situation during the day.

Details read with interest, unconfirmed reports of the British ship *Lancastria* had entered Liverpool flying an American flag and it was considered probable that the entire subject of the use of neutral flags by belligerents might be discussed in diplomatic channels with both Germany and Great Britain as a result of the change made by Germany that a British war was in existence permitting such changes of flag.

While high officials declined to indicate what their course would be, it was evident that the American Government would not protest against the designation of water areas as "zones of war," but would endeavor to learn what protection would be afforded by the German navy to American ships which did pass through the danger lines.

It is regarded as unlikely, in many quarters, that beyond a statement of the American Government's expectation that neutrals bearing non-contraband cargoes would be respected and that passengers and crew would be taken off neutral vessels which might be considered lawful prizes of war, no other diplomatic action would be taken.

ENGLAND DOES NOT HALT SEA TRADE

Usual Shipping Continues Despite German Threats—Great Battle in Poland Still On.

ENGLAND, Feb. 6.—Neutral opinion of war's threat or a submarine blockade of the British Isles, together with a decision by the Governments of United States, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, is today considered with the big battle in Central Europe for first places in the public mind in England. The threat itself, in no way disturbed the sea trade of the country; steamers are running as usual, and the shipping is as active as ever.

Six of the "Jitney" Automobiles That Were in Parade Over Route They Will Use



These are the six "Jitney" automobiles that were in the parade over the route they will use.

They are the first to be organized by Dr. F. N. Sandwith, writing in the current issue of "The Hospital." This same proportion obtained during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78.

During the American Civil War there were three deaths from disease to every one from wounds; that is to say, a mortality due to disease of 65.3 per cent.

In the United States army during the war with Spain, 14 died of disease to every one killed in action, although the war lasted a little more than six weeks.

Germany's Naval Losses

Now More Than 15,000 Men

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 6.—German naval lists of casualties, numbered 18 and 17, contain names, respectively, of 1178 and 1085 sailors and men killed, wounded or missing, bringing grand total in 17 lists to about 15,000.

These do not include losses in sinking of *Blucher*.

ST. LOUIS INVENTS BULLET THAT RUSSIA MAY ADOPT

M. L. Holman Asked for Information on Square Nose Type, Effective.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.—The following official communication from the Russian general staff was given out here tonight:

"In East Prussia the battle in the Inster and Silesian Valleys has assumed a more violent character. The second battle front on the left bank of the Vistula (Russia, Poland) is spreading out under very violent artillery fire. In spite of the German counter-attack our troops not only maintain their position on the left bank of the Baire River near its juncture with the Vistula, but have undertaken a further aggressive movement and have captured every important point of support of the enemy north of the village of Vitkowice."

"On an estate near Borodilow we have captured a considerable section of the Germans' entrenched line; also a portion of the second line trenches taking three rapid fire guns. In the region of Borodilow the enemy has made three pronounced attacks without success."

Reichstag to Meet Again in Berlin March 10.

BERLIN, Feb. 6, via London, Feb. 7.—The Reichstag will meet on March 10, it was announced today.

Frederick Moltke Artillery Fire in Spike and Silesia Valley.

PARIS, Feb. 6.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

"The only events worthy of note which have been reported this evening are the very efficient fire maintained by our artillery in Belgium and in the Valley of the Aisne, and slight progress which our troops have made in Champaigne during the day."

The statement given out this afternoon said:

"No infantry engagement has been reported as having occurred during the day of Feb. 5."

"From Arras to Rheims there were artillery engagements with results satisfactory to us. There has been no change in the situation in the vicinity of Perthes and Champaigne."

"There has been nothing to report from the rest of the front. We brought down a captive balloon behind the German lines at a point to the northeast of Somme."

Fighting Continues on Carpathian Front and in Bukowina.

VIENNA, Feb. 6, via London, Feb. 7.—The War Office has issued the following statement:

"After the Carpathian front and in Bukowina the fighting continued. The situation in Poland in West Galicia remained unchanged. A Russian night attack on Legumino (region of Kielce) was repulsed."

"In the Southern war theater nothing of significance has occurred recently."

80 Per Cent of Deaths in Present War Due to Disease

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Notwithstanding modern medical science, 80 per cent of

CATARH LEADS TO CONSUMPTION

Catarh is as much a blood disease as scrofula or rheumatism. It may be relieved, but it cannot be removed by simply local treatment. It breaks down the general health, weakens the lung tissues, and leads to consumption.

Hoof's Sarsaparilla is so successful in the treatment of catarh that it is known as the best remedy for this disease. It purifies the blood,

and with the big battle in Central Europe for first places in the public mind in England. The threat itself, in no way disturbed the sea trade of the country; steamers are running as usual, and the shipping is as active as ever.

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THREE DEFENDANTS ARE WITNESSES IN TRIAL FOR SWINDLE

Burnstein & Lippman Say Goods They Got Were to Apply on Greenfield's Debt.

CASE MAY END TOMORROW

Philadelphia Man Declares It Was He Who Exposed Gang to Credit Agency.

Three defendants, Harry A. Cohen of the firm of Cohen & Goldberg, doing business as the Pennsylvania Commission Co., and Jacob Lippman and Samuel Burnstein, owners of the Fashion Knitting Mills, all of Philadelphia, consumed most of the time yesterday defending their commercial actions since 1913 in the trial of the "Bankruptoy Trust" gang which was heard during the entire week before Federal Judge Pollock in the United States District Court. Albert Goldberg, the remaining defendant, testified Friday. All are charged with using the mails to defraud.

Two of the original 10 men indicted, named by the Government as "conspirators," have pleaded guilty, including Charles L. Greenfield, Julius Steinhardt and Meyer Rotman, who were permitted to withdraw their pleas temporarily to qualify as Government witnesses. After the trial had progressed several days J. L. Lubovitz and his brother, Maurice M. Lubovitz, doing business as M. M. Lubovitz & Co. at East St. Louis, and Samuel Brown withdrew pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The latter three were sent to jail after failing to give \$5000 bond.

To Discharge Credits.

Charles L. Greenfield, the Government's star witness, who admitted on the stand he was the "brain" of the scheme, told on the stand how he had established credits with manufacturers through references given by his co-defendants and how \$28,000 worth of goods was obtained in St. Louis and shipped, he declared, in large part, to the stores of Cohen & Goldberg and Burnstein & Lippman. When his concern, the Great Western Jobbing House, failed to get goods fast enough, or, when creditors began to suspect it, he and his partners, Steinhardt, Rotman and Brown, left the city, taking what goods were left, to start new stores elsewhere under assumed names. The case is expected to get to the jury tomorrow.

The defendants, Cohen and Goldberg, have stoutly maintained that they did not know Charles L. Greenfield or of his concern, the Great Western Jobbing House, until they came to St. Louis in response to a telegram from J. L. Lubovitz, in May, 1913, when Lubovitz invited them to come to East St. Louis to buy cheap jobs. On this visit Lubovitz, they held, sent them to Greenfield, after they had bought of Lubovitz and had asked for the names of other dealers who had bargains to sell.

Collecting Debt, They Say.

Burnstein & Lippman admitted they knew Greenfield for years. They assert they have been after him since he failed in business in Carlisle, Pa., early in 1912, and that they traced him to St. Louis, took goods from him in payment for a debt growing out of the Carlisle failure and that it was Jake Lippman who furnished the information which led to Greenfield's final arrest as part of a "bankruptoy trust."

Harry A. Cohen, who is 30 years old, and was charged by Greenfield with being his partner in the Pennsylvania Salvage Co. and the partner of J. Steinhardt in a company doing business in Baltimore after the failure of the Great Western Jobbing House in St. Louis, denied these charges in testifying in his own behalf. He displayed a bankbook of the Pennsylvania Salvage Co., which contained his signature, H. A. Cohen, proprietor.

He declared he had no connection with J. Steinhardt at Baltimore, except that he bought goods from him. Cohen admitted going into bankruptcy in 1912. He owed \$18,000 at that time, and declared he turned over to the trustee \$10,000 of merchandise, with book accounts of \$2000 and \$3400 in cash. He produced his discharge in bankruptcy. He admitted buying \$100 worth of goods from J. Steinhardt at Baltimore. Both Greenfield and Steinhardt testified that some of the goods of the Great Western Jobbing House was sent to Baltimore to open the business there, and that finally it all got into the company of Cohen, the Pennsylvania Co. Greenfield asserted he was interested in this concern, and the Government produced a letter carrier who swore he delivered mail to the Pennsylvania Salvage Co. for Greenfield after the time he fled from St. Louis.

Lippman Tells of Partnership.

Jake Lippman, upon taking the stand, told of coming into partnership with Charles L. Greenfield in 1908. He detailed how he put in \$10,000 in goods and \$200 in cash, but soon found he did not like his partner. He asked to be released, he said, and Greenfield promised to send the goods he had put in the business to a store Lippman had selected for his own business. Lippman declared Greenfield sent him but \$1000 of the goods and gave him \$300, in notes for his cash. Later, he said, his attorney collected the \$300, deducting 10 per cent for his fee. Later, he said, he found where Greenfield had sold the balance of the goods he had put in their partnership business, at a great sacrifice. He said Greenfield once sued him for \$16,000 for slander, but the case never came to trial.

Samuel Burnstein, the partner of Lippman in recent years, testified he had never been in any bankruptcy trouble

Steamboat Broker's Wife Who Will Get Alimony Pending Suit

Husband
Says in
Alimony
Suit He
Was Told
Wife Was
Paying
Attention
to Former
Boarder.



MRS. CARRIE B. LEWIS

MODEL HUSBAND GETS DIVORCE ON HIS OWN TERMS

Railroad Man Who Gave Wife All but \$4 of Salary Praised by Court.

Wallace Titell obtained a divorce, and won praise as a model husband, in Judge Vandeventer's division of the East St. Louis City Court yesterday, after he told how he had handled a "triangle" situation, which he had suddenly discovered in his home, 415A St. Louis avenue.

The man was Victor Jackson, a boarder at our house," Titell told the Judge. "When I learned the state of affairs in view of putting him out of business, I told of writing to Arthur D. Whiteside, a commercial agent in New York, telling him to tell Whiteside not to close them immediately, but to try to round up the bunch. He admitted asking Whiteside to give him a chance to get his money first.

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MME. SCHWIMMER TELLS OF PLANS TO BRING PEACE

Hungarian Visitor Enlists Women in Society to Urge President to Act.

VODKA EDICT NOT HUMANE

Russians Deprived of Liquor, She Says, So That They Could Fight Better.

By Marguerite Martyn
From Hungary, when the rhapsodies, not soulash and paprika, come, comes also in like accord Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, the most fiery, most spirited, most militant pacifist who has come our way.

"There shall be war for peace she has said—if having got together representatives of the belligerent neutral powers an effective and lasting agreement cannot be arranged. But, Mme. Schwimmer besides being a member of her own outlook, an editor and contributing editor to the Official Budapest daily paper on subjects of international policies, is an optimist. She believes that now when a deadlock has existed among the warring hosts for many months, where each nation continues to disclaim original blame, and each professes to be fighting in defense only, a peace may be arrived at without either the humiliation or disgriment of any one nation, she believes the conference may be effected by the United States whether every country has sent envoys suing for assistance. The United States has not even to take the initiative, she has only to give an abiding hand. And with a large organization behind her, and as a small ambassador of 17 organizations of women of as many nationalities, Mme. Schwimmer, when, by the middle of the month she shall have completed her tour of 60 large cities, hopes to have made the Woman's Peace Party a nation-wide organization, and to cause in every state on Feb. 22, a uniform set of resolutions to be adopted appealing to President Wilson to call the international conference. Mme. Schwimmer had a long interview with the President, and thinks he is a man admirably fit to handle the situation. But, oh, she is so impatient least the psychological moment, which is now, while the war is at deadlock, escape him!

"And what an opportunity in this peace party for women to do something dramatic that will impress their power upon the world," she exclaimed.

Mme. Schwimmer has the dramatic instinct, the sense of humor, the bewitching personality that overcomes the handicap of her rather limited and strangely distorted English. At the Odeon Friday night when a Slav spoke jointly with Mme. Petrich-Lawrence of an opposing nationality in behalf of peace, her verbal japes always sparkled with wit, as steel in the sunshine. She put all in the humor to be patient with her efforts to make her meaning clear in her peculiar accent, by telling this one herself:

"I had never spoken a word of English, had only read it, when at the International Suffrage Conference in Budapest I was instructed by Mrs. Chapman Catt to make an announcement in English. It was very simple announcement, but I was much frightened, but being accustomed to obey President Catt, I rose up and shouted out to the assembly, 'Please, all who want to make the excursion into the high mountains, be as good as to notify the undertaker!' That was my first blunder, but I have made many horrible ones since." Mme. Schwimmer is an optimist. If she were not, in her own words, she would have succumbed beneath the weight of horror contained in the message she brings to America.

"There is no such thing as a broken heart, or women of Europe would have succumbed as to an epidemic," said she. "The human sensibilities can feel just so much, but nature and habit are so strong that we find ourselves living on. Some go insane. I have an aunt who is so sane the war. Others close their minds to a narrow radius. My brother went to war and not one of us spoke of him for five months when we heard of his whereabouts for the first time. Many horrors incident to this present war which have come to her personal knowledge, related to her audiences are entirely unprintable and almost unspeakable."

"I could have gone on and told more revolting tales than those I told at the Odeon," she said to me in her room at the Buckingham yesterday morning. "But I saw young people in the audience whose sensibilities I wished to spare. At a meeting of Sons of Veterans, an unmixed audience, I had an opportunity to speak very plainly. Some of the instances of war when men are bluffed to murder and do all they have formerly been taught not to do, they revert to base types, some of the incidents I relate are incomprehensible to you living peacefully and depending upon rigorously censored dispatches. Write letters for your information. It was in a sense gratifying to have one of these Sons of Veterans arise and declare what I had told."

"I have it from my father," he said, "that the same outrages were committed during our Civil War, but they were always against colored women, who being more or less accustomed to cruelty, made no outcry."

Mme. Schwimmer holds it untrue the vodka edict was a humane measure as related to the war. "The Russian aroused from the stupor produced by vodka makes a fierce fighter. That is the reason he is deprived of his vodka. Moreover, deprived of what is in many cases one comfort, the hopeless, oppressed Russian is more hopeless of preserving his miserable existence than he was before. Then, living through such scenes as are going on in Europe now, need no artificial stimulants to goad them to invincible deeds of cruelty. Wreaths of blood, the screeching, the shriekings, the agonized sounds. We have instances of

Hungarian Visitor Tells of War's Horrors in Plea for Peace



MME.
ROSIKA
SCHWIMMER

CAPE GIRARDEAU BANK SHORTAGE OF \$135,000 MADE UP

Suit Filed Against Surety Company Reveals Big Sum Lost Through Cashier.

How the First National Bank of Cape Girardeau, Mo., was saved from wreck by its directors, who made up a shortage of \$135,000, was told in connection with a suit filed in the United States District Court yesterday, in the name of the bank, against the National Surety Co.

The bank lays claim to \$35,000 from the surety company, on the bond of L. S. Joseph, former cashier. The suit alleges that Joseph was \$135,000 short in his accounts with the bank when he resigned, a year ago. The surety company, it is stated, was responsible for him to the amount sued for.

The suit was filed by E. A. Rozier and Benson C. Hardesty, as attorneys for the bank. Hardesty said that the bank's directors, with the aid of some stockholders, made up the cashier's shortage, supplied a surplus of \$30,000 and thus enabled the bank to continue in business.

Following Cashier Joseph's resignation a year ago, the bank was closed temporarily by a national bank examiner. The directors announced at that time that no depositor would lose a cent, and the confidence of the people of Cape Girardeau in the directors was such that no panic followed the closing. When the bank opened a few days later, business proceeded in the normal way.

Joseph, it was said at the time, suffered a nervous breakdown and went to his mother's home in Quincy, Mich.

He was widely accounted St. Louis banking circles and was a frequent guest at the old Missouri Athletic Club.

It was said at the time of Joseph's

resignation that the bank's troubles were due to unfortunate investments, particularly in railroad contracts, and bad paper.

These, it was stated, were not considered as showing anything more serious than errors of judgment on the cashier's part.

PNEUMONIA FATAL TO 45

Malady Caused Many Deaths Here Last Week.

Pneumonia caused 45 deaths, about 20 per cent of the 243 reported last week. There were 322 births reported. Deaths caused by tuberculosis were 16, cancer 10, bronchitis 10 and diphtheria 2.

There were 8 suicides, one homicide and 4 accidental deaths.

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shock of indignation from those of us interested in women's cause, is what we know as the "war brides."

"But we women may accuse King or Czar or Kaiser," concluded Mme. Schwimmer. "We may accuse capitalists and manufacturers of guns and dreadnoughts. And yet it is ourselves who are to blame if this war goes on until shortly man will have killed himself off. It is our fault hereafter that we haven't kept our statehouse as bright and clean as we have our own kitchen. It is our fault hereafter that we permit this devastation go on without using all our wits and energies to stop it. We must at least start something to stop it."

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THREE DEFENDANTS ARE WITNESSES IN TRIAL FOR SWINDLE

Burnstein & Lippman Say Goods They Got Were to Apply on Greenfield's Debt.

CASE MAY END TOMORROW

Philadelphia Man Declares It Was He Who Exposed Gang to Credit Agency.

Three defendants, Harry A. Cohen of the firm of Cohen & Goldberg, doing business as the Pennsylvania Commission Co., and Jacob Lippman and Samuel Burnstein, owners of the Fashion Knitting Mills, all of Philadelphia, consumed most of the time yesterday defending their commercial actions since 1913 in the trial of the "Bankruptcy Trust" gang which was heard during the entire week before Federal Judge Pollock in the United States District Court. Albert Goldberg, the remaining defendant, testified Friday. All are charged with using the militia to defraud.

One of the original 10 men indicted, named by the Government as "conspirators," has pleaded guilty, including Charles L. Greenfield, Julius Steinhardt, and Meyer Rotman, who were permitted to withdraw their plea temporarily to qualify as Government witnesses. After the trial had progressed several days J. L. Lebovitz and his brother, Maurice M. Lebovitz, doing business as M. M. Lebovitz & Co. at East St. Louis, and Samuel Brown withdrew pleas of not guilty and pleaded guilty. The latter three were sent to jail after failing to give \$5000 bond.

Told of Establishing Credits. Charles L. Greenfield, the Government's star witness, who admitted on the stand he was the "brain" of the scheme, told on the stand how he had established credits with manufacturers through references given by his co-defendants and how \$25,000 worth of goods was obtained in St. Louis and shipped, he declared, in large part, to the stores of Cohen & Goldberg and Burnstein & Lippman. When his concern, the Great Western Jobbing House, failed to get goods fast enough, or when creditors began to suspect him, he and his partners, Steinhardt, Rotman and Brown, left the city, taking what goods were left, to start new stores elsewhere under assumed names. The case is expected to get to the jury tomorrow.

The defendants, Cohen and Goldberg, have stoutly maintained that they did not know Charles L. Greenfield or his concern, the Great Western Jobbing House, until they came to St. Louis in response to a telegram from J. L. Lebovitz, in May, 1913, when Lebovitz invited them to come to East St. Louis to buy cheap jobs. On this visit Lebovitz, they held, sent them to Greenfield, after they had bought of Lebovitz and had asked for the names of other dealers who had bargains to sell.

Collecting Debt, They Say. Burnstein & Lippman admitted they have known Greenfield for years. They assert they have been after him since he failed in business in Carlisle, Pa., early in 1913, and that they turned him to St. Louis, took goods from him in payment for a debt growing out of the Carlisle failure and that it was Jake Lippman who furnished the information which led to Greenfield's final arrest as part of a "bankruptcy trust."

Harry A. Cohen, who is 30 years old, and was charged by Greenfield with being his partner in the Pennsylvania Salvage Co. and the partner of J. Steinhardt in a company doing business in Baltimore after the failure of the Great Western Jobbing House in St. Louis, denied these charges in testifying in his own behalf. He displayed a bankbook of the Pennsylvania Salvage Co., which contained his signature, H. A. Cohen, proprietor.

He declared he had no connection with J. Steinhardt at Baltimore, except that he bought goods from him. Cohen had gone into bankruptcy in 1911. He owed \$18,000 at that time, and declared he turned over to the trustee \$10,000 of merchandise, with book accounts of \$3000 and \$400 in cash. He produced his discharge in bankruptcy. He admitted buying \$1500 worth of goods from J. Steinhardt at Baltimore. Both Greenfield and Steinhardt testified that some of the goods of the Great Western Jobbing House was sent to Baltimore to open the business there, and that finally it all got into the company of Cohen, the Pennsylvania Salvage Co. Greenfield asserted he was interested in this concern, and the Government produced a letter carrier who swore he delivered mail to the Pennsylvania Salvage Co. for Greenfield after the time he fled from St. Louis.

Lebovitz Tells of Partnership. Jacob Lippman, upon taking the stand, told of going into partnership with Charles L. Greenfield in 1913. He detailed how he put in \$2000 of goods and \$300 in cash, but soon found he did not like his partner. He asked to be released, he said, and Greenfield promised to send the goods he had put in the business to a store Lippman had selected for his own business. Lippman declared Greenfield sent him but \$1500 of the goods and gave him \$300 in notes for his cash. Later, he said, his attorney collected the \$300, deducting 10 per cent for his fee. Later, he said, he found where Greenfield had sold the business to him, at a great sacrifice. He said Greenfield once sued him for \$10,000 for slander, but the case never came to trial.

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Samuel Burnstein, the partner of Lippman in recent years, testified he had never been in any bankruptcy trouble.

Steamboat Broker's Wife Who Will Get Alimony Pending Suit

Husband

Says in

Alimony

Suit He

Was Told

Wife Was

Paying

Attention

to Former

Boarder.

MRS. CARRIE B. LEWIS

MODEL HUSBAND GETS DIVORCE ON HIS OWN TERMS

Railroad Man Who Gave Wife All but \$4 of Salary Praised by Court.

Wallace Titell obtained a divorce and won praise as a model husband, in Judge Vandeventer's division of the East St. Louis City Court yesterday, after he told how he had handled a "triangle" situation, which he had suddenly discovered in his home, 415A St. Louis avenue.

"The man was Victor Jackson, a boarder at our house," Titell told the Judge. "When I learned the state of affairs between the husband and my wife, I could hardly believe in myself. I called them before me and told my wife that I was through with her, and that they could have each other, and that I never wanted to see either of them again."

Titell testified that he was "broken" in debt and was looking for a job. He said he had not left the business of a steamship broker, but that the business had left him. He said the only money he had was \$22 in the bank and \$5 in his pocket. He admitted, on questioning, that he owned stock in real estate and steamboat companies, and was not averse to speaking in the white man's church for a stated fee. If the fee is not forthcoming, he said that he would be willing to "take a chance on the collection." Besides having the pleasure of looking upon "His Royal Highness," he explained, the audience would get value received for the money, as he had many interesting tales to tell of his boyhood days in "darkest Africa," which he thinks will be of interest to St. Louis.

As the Prince was most gracious, and upon being gravely addressed as "Your Serene Highness," he modestly announced that he must be called either "Your Royal or Noble Highness, just as the King of England."

"H. R. H." then explained that he was touring the world in order to "get understanding," so that when the hour arrives when he must mount the throne in his native land he may be a wise and righteous ruler.

However, "H. R. H." further explained that his funds at present are low, and he is not averse to speaking in the white man's church for a stated fee. If the fee is not forthcoming, he said that he would be willing to "take a chance on the collection." Besides having the pleasure of looking upon "His Royal Highness," he explained, the audience would get value received for the money, as he had many interesting tales to tell of his boyhood days in "darkest Africa," which he thinks will be of interest to St. Louis.

"Please be sure and get the title 'His Serene Highness,' just like King George's," said the Prince.

Prince George appears to be the second African princeling to make his appearance in this section of the country. Henry O. Tonsor of Alton says he has been holding as security for a loan a lot of princely paraphernalia which was left in his hands by a negro who claimed to be a "Prince of the Soudan."

Among the articles is a huge heart-shaped badge, bearing the insignia, "Emperor of Karkarake, Crown Prince Panah II. C. Pescot, the Seventh Sultan, the Seventh Kingdom, South Africa."

As the interviewers arose to go, the Prince distributed his cards, and added a parting injunction:

"Please be sure and get the title 'His Serene Highness,' just like King George's," said the Prince.

The Prince has been greatly wronged. He is the most fair minded, generous man who ever came before me asking for a divorce. It is too bad that men like this can't have good wives."

Titell is an employee of the L. & N. Railroad. He took charge of his children at the time of the separation, and has sent them to his mother's home in an Illinois town.

CLERK IS CHARGED WITH BREAKING PAGE CAR DOOR

Zenas Varney, a clerk of 1145 Cabanne avenue, will be tried in Judge Sanders' Police Court Feb. 16 on the charge of breaking the glass door of a Page car, near Grand and Finney avenues, at 1 a. m. yesterday. He was arrested on the complaint of the conductor, Albert J. Bollinger.

The conductor said he put Varney off the car for smoking, and that Varney slipped and fell, cutting his forehead. On getting up, the conductor said, Varney smashed the car door with his fist. He spent the rest of the night in a holdover cell after the cut on his forehead was treated.

"Oh, there are lots of crooks in business. A man can be a bankrupt today and be perfectly good tomorrow."

Church Society to Play "Esmaralds." The Young People's Society of the Bethel Evangelical Church, Garrison and Greer avenues, will present "Esmaralds," a four-act comedy, drawn at Mount Moriah Temple, Natural Bridge road and Garrison avenue, Wednesday evening, under the direction of Mrs. Jessie E. Scherr.

TO THE GRAY HAIR

There is a safe and simple way to restore the original color, Rennell guaranteed.

Just set a bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer and let it prove how safe and simple it is to restore the original color in a few days.

Hair treatment with this restorer can be applied to hair that is curly or frayed, but the original color is conveyed to the gray hair in a mild, healthful manner.

But be sure you see the name on the bottle and you may be disappointed by an inferior imitation.

Be sure to tell the color of your hair first, then turn gray. Better still, enclose a sample.

Pyramid Pile Remedy gives quick relief, stops itching, bleeding or protruding piles, hemorrhoids and all rectal troubles, in the privacy of your own home. Pyramid Pile Remedy is for sale at all druggists, 50c a box. A single box often cures.

A trial treatment will be mailed free for the asking. Pyramid Drug Co., 817 Pyramid Bldg., Marshall, Mo.

The regular \$1 bottle can be bought at your druggist, or we will mail you direct.

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The Pyramid Smile From a Single Trial.

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POKER POPULAR IN WEBSTER, ALIMONY HEARING REVEALS

Judge in Lewis Divorce Suit Says It is the Failing of Many of "Our People."

\$75 A MONTH TO WIFE

Court Refuses to Allow \$100 Allowance She Wanted Steamboat Broker to Pay.

Poker playing was portrayed as a predominant pastime of suburban society in quiet Webster Groves in the alimony hearing conducted yesterday in Judge Wurteman's court, in connection with Mrs. Carrie B. Lewis' divorce suit against Capt. William J. Lewis, a steamboat broker. The Lewises, who were married in 1910, have been prominent socially in Webster Groves. The divorce case is to be heard March 23.

An order for the payment of \$75 a month alimony, pending the hearing of the divorce case, and \$30 for attorney fees, was made.

Mrs. Lewis, trying to convince the Judge that she should have \$100 a month and \$500 for her lawyer, showed photographs of the handsome Lewis residence, with a surrounding tract of 34 acres. The wife, who lives in Webster Groves, said he was permitted to gaze upon her property.

"H. R. H." distributed printed cards to the curious, reading: "Prince Umpreana Kaba Rega, Ethopian World's Traveler, Linguist and Lecturer, Umpreana, Umpreana, British East Africa." Immediately members of the negro population paid him due homage and Friday night banqueted him in royal style at a negro cafe.

When a Post-Dispatch reporter called at the office of a negro physician who had paid court to the Prince and asked for an interview with the dignitary, he was told, "His Serene Highness is indisposed, but will graciously grant an audience to the gentlemen of the press at 5 p. m."

Three o'clock came. "The gentlemen of the press" arrived, and behind "His Serene Highness" partly formed in a black cutaway, with a variegated tie showing above a lavender shirt.

The Prince was most gracious, and upon being gravely addressed as "Your Serene Highness," he modestly announced that he must be called either "Your Royal or Noble Highness, just as the King of England."

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NO MORE PILES

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840,000 Passenger Depot Opened.
MARION, Ill., Feb. 6.—The Illinois Central Railroad Co. opened its new \$40,000 passenger depot to the public here yesterday. The depot is said to be the road's finest in Southern Illinois.

A Druggist's Favorite Kidney Remedy—Cured Himself

Five years ago I had an attack of acute kidney trouble. I consulted a physician who gave me medicine which only relieved me for a time. After discontinuing his medicine my trouble returned as severe as before.

Having heard of Swamp-Root I gave it a trial and can honestly state that three dollar bottles cured me, never having any sickness in fifteen years. I have sold Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root as a druggist for many years and can give it the very best of recommendations at all times.

You are at liberty to use this statement any time you wish.

Respectfully,

W. C. SUMMERS,
1219 Central Av., Kansas City, Kans.
With Grand View Drug Co.
State of Kansas
County of Wyandotte.

On this 11th day of August, 1909, personally appeared before me, W. C. Summers, who subscribed to the witness statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

CHARLES WILSON,
Notary Public.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You
Send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample size bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the St. Louis Sunday Post-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

SHELLS FELL NEAR MRS. ASTOR ON VISIT TO CITY OF RHEIMS

Wealthy American Woman Was in Danger When Town Was Bombed by the Germans.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor has returned from Paris where she had exceptional facilities in getting to the French front. She had special military and diplomatic passes and visited Rheims and other places in the war zone which are closed to less favored individuals.

Rheims was being bombarded on the day of her visit, and while she was actually inspecting the damage done to the cathedral shells were falling no great distance away.

Although she has abandoned the idea of becoming a nurse herself, Mrs. Astor was impressed deeply on her visit with the necessity for making every possible effort to provide increased Red Cross facilities, and she is working to that end.

NOSE CLOGGED FROM A COLD OR CATARRH

Apply Cream in Nostrils to Open Up Air Passages.

Ah! What relief! Your clogged nostrils open right up, the air passages of your head are clear, and you can breathe freely. No more hawking, sniffing, mucous discharge, headache, dryness—no struggling for breath at night, your cold or catarrh is gone.

Don't stay stuffed up! Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist now. Apply a little of this fragrant, antiseptic cream in your nostrils, let it penetrate through every air passage of the head; sooth and heal the swollen, inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Ely's Cream Balm is just what every cold and catarrh sufferer has been seeking. It's just splendid.—ADV.

OVER-COATS

OUT THEY GO
At \$5, \$6 and \$7

Fine qualities—last assortments—pure wool fabrics—newest styles—at unheard of low prices—that is the way our entire Overcoat stock is being rushed out. In double-breasted, single-breasted, and positive disposal and the most powerful price inducements on record is going to do it. It will be a very wise investment for you to buy Overcoats for next and time to come. See here bright and early Monday.

ALL \$12 OVERCOATS, \$5
For Men and Young Men

Fine overcoats—carefully tailored of heavy all-wool fabrics—newest styles—act quickly and buy Overcoats for time to come. \$12 garments—out they go at...

ALL \$15 OVERCOATS, \$6
For Men and Young Men

If you value economy buy one of these Overcoats NOW for future use. Handsome pure wool Overcoats—last year's style, pattern and color—finest linings and trimmings. \$15 garments—out they go at...

ALL \$20 OVERCOATS, \$7
For Men and Young Men

You've never seen finer Overcoats than these for less than \$20. All the newest styles—pure wool fabrics—immense assortments—beautiful colors and patterns—\$20 garments—out they go at...

Entire Stock of
"Stag
Brand
(Union Label)
Pants."

LEADS

AT LESS THAN 1/2 PRICE
\$3 Stag Brand Pants, \$1.44

All sizes for men and young men—splendid qualities—all colors—priced in this record sale at...

\$6 Stag Brand Pants, \$2.88

All sizes for men and young men—pure wool materials—newest stripe effects—priced in this record sale at...

Entire Manufacturer's Stock of
BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER PANTS

At Next-to-Nothing Prices

Boys' Knickerbocker Pants
—out they go at the
next-to-nothing
price..... 24c

Boys' Knickerbocker Pants
—out they go at the
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R. S. HAWES TO INSPECT COINS

We have been Philadelphia to serve on Army Commission. Richard S. Hawes, vice-president of the Third National Bank, and president of the Missouri Bankers' Association, departed yesterday for Philadelphia, where he will serve as a member of the Army Commission appointed by the President. The commission will weigh and inspect the coins manufactured by the different mints in the United States with respect to their fineness and workmanship. Hawes will be in Philadelphia nearly all week on this trip. Samples of the coins from each mint will be inspected by the commission, comprised of nine members.

MISSOURIAN CONFESSES ROBBERY

Prisoner in Utah Tells of Bank Holdup. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 6.—Bert Heaton, arrested for the robbery of the Bingham (Utah) State Bank, Dec. 29, made a confession at his preliminary hearing today in which he implicated Scott Cunningham, a local man, who has been held under bond charged with complicity in the robbery. Heaton says Cunningham planned the affair and that he carried it out.

Heaton says he is 39 years old, a native of Missouri, and that he was in the Oregon State Prison from 1908 until 1910, but he does not say for what offense.

STOCK QUARANTINE ORDERED IN YARDS OF 9 BIG CITIES

Embargo on Interstate Shipments Due to Discovery of Cattle Epidemic Infection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—As the result of discovery of foot and mouth infection in Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Jersey City, Pittsburgh and Columbus, the Department of Agriculture today instructed its inspectors to close the yards in those cities to interstate shipment of livestock after shipments in transit had been disposed of.

An order prescribing details and declaring whether the yards will be permitted to continue to receive cattle for immediate slaughter will be issued later. As to shipments in transit, the inspectors were instructed to allow the livestock to go forward if they showed no symptoms of the disease and had not been handled in infected pens and were destined for immediate slaughter in quarantine areas, where Federal inspection or meats is maintained.

Illinois Official Says State Will Operate With Government. CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—"If the Federal Government closes the stockyards against cattle from other states, it is most certain that no shipments will be allowed to enter the yards from Illinois," said R. M. Patterson, State Livestock Commissioner. "Illinois will co-operate with the Federal authorities as all friendly relations, even at the cost of a declaration of war."

It Will Be Hated by All.

The American Ambassador to one of the belligerent Powers said in conversation with the Post-Dispatch correspondent, who had just completed a tour of Germany:

"We are going to be cordially detested by the whole world when this war is over."

So far as the Fatherland is concerned, any observant traveler through the Kaiser's domains cannot fail to notice this detestation already in full bloom. It is so close to the surface that it erupts out constantly whenever an American talks with a German of whatever class. A waiter who served me my first meal on German soil remarked, with a smile that was almost a sneer, "American making a good thing out of the war, isn't she? But why does she pretend to want peace?"

In Berlin, the cashier of the Deutsche Bank, who changed my American gold into German paper, said: "I suppose there is plenty of English gold in America now? The English always pay well for services rendered."

Regarded as Enemy.

The heated utterances of Dr. Tonio Riedemann, head of the German Standard Oil Co., in an interview in Hamburg, were supplemented in Dresden by those of Privy Councillor von Klemperer, director of the main office of the Dresdener Bank of that city, who added indignantly, "Of course, you Americans are privileged to assume any attitude toward us you wish, but we reserve the right to regard you as an enemy only second to those actually in arms against us."

The proprietor of a cigar store in Munich, where I happened to be talking English with a friend, abruptly demanded that we talk German. On my remonstrating that English was the native speech of Americans, he exclaimed angrily: "In America you can talk and act as much like the English as you please, but not in my store."

These illustrations convey only a faint idea of the feeling that confronts Americans in Germany at every turn.

Other Neutrals Distrusted.

The contrast between the public expression of opinion about the United States and other neutrals is striking. Privately Germans dislike and distrust their Dutch and Danish neighbors, and have only bitterness for Italy and Russia, but they keep these feelings very much to themselves because they have a very wholesome dread of those nations intervening on the side of the allies.

With regard to the United States, however, they argue she is the least likely of all the great Powers to enter the war arena and that even should she declare war against Germany, she could do no harm because her army is a negligible factor and her navy could do no more than the British navy already has done and her ability to supply Germany with the necessities of war has been curtailed by Great Britain.

Therefore, Germans permit themselves the luxury of giving their feelings against America ever freer play.

FORMER FRENCH PREMIER ASSAULTS PRESIDENT WILSON

Clemenceau Cites Dada Case and Ship Bill to Prove Executive's Unfitness as Mediator. PARIS, Feb. 6.—Former Premier Clemenceau devotes two columns of his publication, *L'Homme Enchainé*, to a discussion of President Wilson, under the heading "Neutrality" "Facilitations."

"All we know of him is that, while possessing qualities of penetration and firmness in legislation and largeness of soul, he is credited with the ambition of wishing to play a great role in the world as mediator among the belligerents when he deems the favorable moment has arrived."

Clemenceau argues against the principle of outside mediation in a conflict of such dimensions. He waxed ironical over President Wilson's birthday telegram to the Kaiser, concerning which he says:

"Our excellent censorship deemed it best to spare us this, the knowing of its exact contents."

The writer wonders if President Wilson congratulated the Kaiser on treating treacherous as "scraps of paper" on "breaking his word, destroying workshops and churches, treating women and children barbarously." He cites the case of the Dada and the ship purchase bill as proofs of what he calls President Wilson's unfairness to act as mediator, carefully noting that he does not discuss the President's intentions as he deems them excellent when he sacked Belgium for the good of France."

GERMANS BITTER AGAINST AMERICA, WRITER DECLARIES

Correspondent Tells of Growing Hatred and Scorn for the United States.

REGARDED AS AN ENEMY

Feeling is Given Free Play in Newspaper Cartoons and Public Utterances.

(Copyright, 1915, by Freed Pub. Co.)
COLOGNE, Feb. 6.—An American correspondent in one of the best known German comic weeklies a series of cartoons representing Uncle Sam as a victim of the British. Highwaymen were emptying his pockets, with the remark: "Everything we need is contraband."

After the robbery made off with the booty Uncle Sam is pictured as exclaiming piteously, "Thank goodness they forgot to take my fountain pen—now I immediately can issue a protest."

These pictures are characteristic of the most moderate variety of sentiment expressed toward the United States in Germany. The range of German mental attitude toward the American people extends from scorn for our "fakeness" to hatred for everything American, which, in its most radical form, actually claims for cessation of all friendly relations, even at the cost of a declaration of war.

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THE CRIME OF THE AGE

1000 SELLING OF SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES BY INCOMPETENT DOCTORS IN DEPARTMENT STORES AND DRUGSTORES. NOT ONE OF THEM NOT PRESCRIBED BY A PHYSICIAN. NOTHING IS MORE PRECIOUS THAN EYESIGHT.

I AM A PHYSICIAN, OCULIST AND OPTICIAN. I HAVE PRACTICED IN MISSOURI FOR 15 YEARS. I HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN MY PRACTICE. I HAVE BEEN TESTIFIED IN COURT AS AN EXPERT IN EYESIGHT. I HAVE BEEN TESTIFIED IN COURT AS AN EXPERT IN EYESIGHT.

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Hans Wagner Is to Be Judge at a Rooster Show; Calling Fowls, Probably

MEL COOGAN WILL GET REAL CHANCE TO DISPLAY SKILL

shifty Easterner, Who Toyed With Johnny King, Meets Knockout Dorsey.

CALLAHAN VS. ROBIDEAU

Features at Local Clubs This Week Promise First-Class Entertainment.

Prospects for some good boxing in Louis were never better than for the coming week. At the Future City Athletic Club on next Tuesday night Mel Coogan of Brooklyn, N. Y., and "Bant" Dorsey of Albany, N. Y., will appear in the feature event, and on Thursday night Sammy Robideau of Philadelphia and Frankie Callahan of this city will be the star attraction at the Coliseum A. C. while on Saturday night the South Broadway A. C. will stage a tournament for amateur boxers.

Mel Coogan comes here with a reputation that commands respect and when he boxed Johnny King at the Future City on Jan. 25, his first appearance in the West, despite the allegation of boxing fans went from his city to look him over. He demonstrated to them that he is indeed one of the fastest and cleverest lightweight boxers ever seen in this vicinity, and there were many who agreed with "Dutch" Brannan that he could defeat Harry Treadwell if the old fellow made 115 pounds.

Coogan's record is not a bad one, though. His record shows a number of knockouts to his credit, among his lifetime better Brooklyn Eddie Williams, and he has won in seven rounds, but against King he had nothing of the "knock-em-dead" variety. He never had a harder fight, however, with an extremely sore right hand, and an X-ray examination by Dr. C. Westerman the day following disclosed a dislocated knuckle.

Coogan is a Bad Hand.

When boxing King, Coogan relied almost entirely upon his left hand, but it was noticeable that whenever he tried with his right he had no trouble landing it just where he wanted to, but the fact of his injury prevented his putting much force behind his right hand. Coogan is now all right, and there will be no reason for him not using it in his bout with Dorsey on Tuesday night.

Sammy Robideau is considered, though he has appeared in but two bouts here, to have made good. This boy of 16, who has had a record that connects quickly and surely. He demonstrated that first by knocking out Al Gilbert, the St. Louis lightweight, in his own country, and it was not a lucky punch either. For the short time the bout lasted it was clear that the boy was quick to take advantage of the opportunity resulting in a decisive victory.

Dorsey has boxed Jeff O'Connell of Birmingham. This bout took place at the Future City A. C. on Jan. 25, and he knocked O'Connell out in the fifth round. Dorsey is experienced and fairly clever with a good record, but he was matched by Dorsey.

Dorsey and Coogan have agreed to weigh in at 133 pounds at 5 p. m. on the day of their bout, and the two boxers will be on hand ready to face Willard.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 6.—That the world's championship fight crowd will not be forced to travel a long, long way and then be thrown down cold, because of Johnson's failure to appear.

The latter match never took place, Calahan ruled it by knocking out the man in the second round, and an correspondent had.

"Two thousand pop-eyed fans, awestruck, held their breath in wonder and amazement."

Here's His Real Test.

ALLAHAN will be given another "acid test" when he meets Sam Robideau at the Coliseum A. C. on next Thursday evening, but his especially campaign of the West, and especially his bouts with Charlie White, Joe Mandot and Joe Rivers, has inspired him with confidence and he expects to come through with flying colors.

Calahan's favorite punch, delivered as he walks in with his right glove covering his jaw, is a double left hook, first shooting a short hook to stomach and then fast to the jaw. It is the same sort that Jim Corbett made famous and can be used safely and successfully only by a fast boxer.

Two men named as substitutes will be held in reserve as he walks in with his right glove covering his jaw, is a double left hook, first shooting a short hook to stomach and then fast to the jaw. It is the same sort that Jim Corbett made famous and can be used safely and successfully only by a fast boxer.

Calahan's left hand is the most punishing when it comes to ripping, tearing and wringing his opponent's arm, and it is delivered with his right hand. He has had something more than 100 bouts and scored some 20 knockouts, yet he has never been record printed. He is holding it pre-

pared now.

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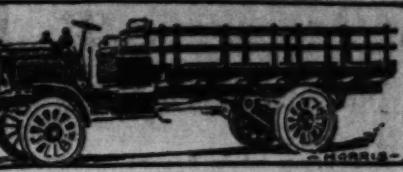
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AUTOMOBILE NEWS.



IMPROVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN ROUTE ACROSS COUNTRY

Road Building Has Been General, With Important Stretches in Arkansas and New Mexico.

The national capital and New York City are at last linked together by a good highway. The completion of the short stretch of road between Principle Furnace and North East, Md., makes it possible, for the first time, for motorists to travel between the two cities over a nearly perfect roadway. This part of the route would have been completed last year but for a relocation which was not contemplated when the original plan was first set. Another relocation was made near Kingsville, which materially improves this route by the elimination of two hills.

Transcontinentalists who plan to use a Southern route one way will find that a great deal of work has been done during 1914 and much better conditions prevail than is generally supposed. The Washington-Richmond-Atlanta route is completed except for two miles of road between Pochi and Lawton and about eight miles in Prince William County. While no state, county or Federal funds are available to complete this road, the automobile clubs of Virginia are raising money by private subscriptions and the road will be in good condition before summer. The United States Office of Public Roads has undertaken the maintenance of this highway and has appointed three of its engineers to advise as to the best means for keeping this road in good condition.

Until such time as the two links in Virginia are completed, motorists will probably use the Shenandoah Valley. The Valley pike between Winchester and Staunton, has been much improved during 1914 and is now in better condition than ever before. Connecting with this pike, the stone road through Berryville, Hagerstown and Hagerstown is in spick and span shape, and there is hardly a foot of the road from Baltimore via Frederick, Hagerstown, Berryville to Staunton in poor condition.

West of the Mississippi, much money has already been spent to make a Southern route practicable. The State of Arkansas has let contracts for 10 miles of

road to connect with the bridge just north of Memphis, and 11 miles to connect with the ferry from Trotter's Landing to Helena. This is particularly pleasing as that part of the Southern National highway has always been in very bad condition. New Mexico highway officials are co-operating with the state and have constructed a good highway between Las Cruces and Deming. This considerably shortens the route to Phoenix, Ariz., and eliminates the poor stretch into El Paso.

HALF MILLION WORTH PAIGE SOLD AT SHOW

A letter from the company to the *Paige Motor Car Co.*, St. Louis, says that more than a half million dollars' worth of Paige motor cars were sold at the Chicago Automobile Show last week. This is not only far in excess of the record made by the Paige at the New York Show, but Paige officials believe it is the best record yet made by any company in the auto fide sales at any motor car show.

One of the astonishing features of this significant recognition of Paige quality and value is the fact that 200 Paige cars were sold at the Chicago show exclusively by the Bird-Sykes Co. Paige distributors for Chicago, and of these 200 cars 85 were sold at retail directly from the floor. Added to the sales by the Bird-Sykes Co. were large orders taken in Chicago by other Paige dealers and distributors who were present, and the total value of all orders was thus well over a half million dollars for the week's business.

While the new Paige "Six-4" was a favorite and quality and distinction won for it wide popularity and immediate orders, the Paige Glenview "8" also played an important part in achieving this remarkable Paige record.

CREATED ENTHUSIASM.

"While we are very enthusiastic about the new Kiesel Kar 42-six and naturally inclined to the use of superlatives in describing it," says W. C. Shields of the Colonial Motor Car Co., "we are willing to stand upon the summary of one of the highest authorities in the country who, in reviewing the merits of this car for his journal, said: 'It is better than the average six and less than the price of the average six.'

"It's after all, strong enough to interest the keenest prospective buyer and, judging by the size and alertness of the crowds that visited the Kiesel Kar exhibit at the New York and Chicago show, no doubt remains in the public mind that this model is unusually distinctive and attractive.

BANNER YEAR SHOWN BY CHANDLER INTEREST

That this will be a banner year for automobile business is the statement of J. D. Perry Lewis of the Lewis Auto-Mobile Co., local distributors of the Chandler six.

Said Lewis: "During the past two weeks of the worst weather we have had this season, we have had more people in our salesroom to look at the new Chandler, at the new price than in the history of our business. When you take into consideration that this is the dull season, and St. Louis people are coming down to look at the car, you can figure that a pretty good sign for business. This is true of the country business, too. Within a day after the appearance of the full page advertisement in the Post-Dispatch of the new price on the Chandler, our staff was filled with applications for territories, asking that contracts and terms be included, without ever having seen the car, and we are closing them up every day. I have just added to my sales force F. J. Paulus, formerly of the Overland Co., who will look into my territory business. We can't get cars fast enough, and we have two carloads coming in Monday, all of which are sold."

THE NEW DORRIS SIX A TAILOR-MADE CAR

The long-awaited six-cylinder Dorris car is now on exhibition at the factory and fully justifies expectations.

"If delay produces such fine examples of engineering, the delay is pardonable, for the new Dorris Six is a poem in appearance and the thoroughness of construction is a marvel," says W. M. Colburn of the Dorris company.

"Its simplicity is not noticed until one begins to look for freaky features that are supposed to make a new car. Simple elegance is the final estimate and it is evident the term tailor-made is very apropos.

"From a performance standpoint, the Dorris Six already has a record to its credit. Mr. Krenning, president of the company, Mr. Dorris, the designer, and a party of friends broke the Chicago-St. Louis record in a recent trial run.

"The Dorris Six is the result of 10 years' experience and is built complete in the Dorris factory. It is unique in design and construction, and not a copy of any car. Polishing closed the door to the admiration of the crowds that visited the Kiesel Kar exhibit at the New York and Chicago show, no doubt remains in the public mind that this model is unusually distinctive and attractive.

in-the-head motor, improved by the Dorris type of valve construction and valve operating mechanism."

For 10 years the valve-in-the-head type has been used by the Dorris because of its superior power producing qualities. That this type is correct is best proven by the number of high-class cars now adopting it. The ease and quickness of the Dorris getaway has been the admiration of those familiar with automobiles. Now with six cylinders this feature is a marvel in flexibility. The cylinders are cast three in block, insuring clean castings and less expense in the event of a break. The large crank shaft has seven bearings, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, which means a bearing on both sides of each crank pin. This overcomes springing or whipping of the crank shaft. The cam shaft is a forging with integral cams and having seven bearings is perfectly rigid.

The larger fan fly wheel, together with an improved water circulation and superior oil distribution, insures perfect cooling and lubrication under the most strenuous service. The looks of the Dorris Six is due to the 128-inch wheel base and long, graceful body. There is no jar to one's sense of symmetry; no freaky ideas. The Dorris Six is simple and beautiful in its fine finish and luxuriant fittings.

The completeness of Dorris equipment is shown in a special electric light attached to back of front seat to light the right-hand entrance to the tonneau.

ISSUE ROAD GUIDE VIA LINCOLN HIGHWAY

The Lincoln Highway Association of Detroit is issuing for the use of thousands of transcontinental tourists of next spring, a Complete Official Road Guide of the Lincoln Highway. The book takes the automobile from New York to San Francisco, giving all the necessary information needed en route, including mileage, points to stop, accommodations, rates, road conditions, etc., as well as many condensed suggestions of practical value.

As the result of a visit by H. C. Ostermann, Consul-at-Large for the Lincoln Highway Association, Joliet, Ill., it is planned to place two large steel signs at the east and west entrances of the Lincoln Highway into the city. The signs will welcome the incoming and speed the departing guest, as well as giving the mileage both from New York and San Francisco and the name and population of the city.

The L. & R. Auto Tire Repair Co., composed of W. H. Ingraham and A. J. Reinhardt, is now located at 507-29 Delmar boulevard.

APPRAYER WILL VALUE ALL SECONDHAND CARS

According to the plan of the Used Car Committee of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers and Dealers' Association, who will set a maximum valuation on used cars which are offered in trade on new cars to the dealers in St. Louis. This committee, appointed at the meeting of the association, Jan. 14, is composed of H. B. Krenning, president of the Dorris Motor Car Co., H. F. Fahrenkrog of the Kardell Motor Car Co., Milton B. Strauss of the Electric Garage and Service Co., John H. Phillips, Hudson-Phillips Motor Car Co. and R. L. McCrea of the Halsey Automobile Co.

The details of the plan as formulated by the committee will be mailed to the members of the association by Secretary Fisher, and at a meeting to be called later a formal vote on its adoption will be taken.

It is understood that two methods of arriving at the maximum value of a secondhand car will be used. One is fixing a general maximum value of a certain model and year. The other is for the appraiser to specifically value every car that is offered in trade for a secondhand car. Dealers will be required under the plan to make report to the association of every sale of a

used car, thus fixing the actual cash selling value. This will be a further guide to the maximum value on a trade-in basis.

It is believed that this will put the automobile business of St. Louis on a much firmer basis, because many dealers in the past, in their eagerness to dispose of cars, have allowed long prices on secondhand cars, only to find afterwards that they were not able to realize more than half the amount allowed for the car when the cash sale was made.

CHALMERS OPTIMISTIC.

In an address to the dealers of Chalmers cars assembled at Chicago, Hugo Chalmers of that company said: "There is absolutely going to be a great spring business. Since the first effects of the war have worn off, things are opening up and money is freer all over the country. Both wheat and corn are at record prices and not more than half of the farmers have sold their crops as yet."

Prosperity is sure, and as business gets better the people are going to buy more automobiles. Besides those who would ordinarily buy this spring, people who would have bought last fall but who held off through caution will buy. I want to say that the prominent feature of business is more courtesy. The more courtesy you inject into your relations with other people the more business will you get."

GOODYEAR TIRES DOWN 45 PER CENT IN 2 YEARS

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. announces, effective Feb. 1, another big reduction in Goodyear tires, the third reduction in two years, or a total reduction of 45 per cent.

"Our present action," says C. W. Seibering, vice-president, "is entirely logical, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't."

It doesn't do much good to try to brush or wash it out. The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely.

To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By far the most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop, and your hair will look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get Liquid Arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and four ounces in all you will need, no matter how much dandruff you have. This simple remedy never fails.—ADV.

fabric against the usual five. In the $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 inch sizes we are using a heavier tread and carcass than ever before, the result being fewer punctures and longer wear.

DANDRUFF HEADS BECOME HAIRLESS

If you want plenty of thick, beautiful, glossy, silky hair, do by all means get rid of dandruff, for it will starve your hair and ruin it if you don't.

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When Choosing Tires Be Sure to Get These Inbuilt Extras



Firestone Tires and Tubes are made by specialists—high quality, low cost.

Made in America's largest, most efficient, exclusive tire factory—high quality, low cost.

Delivered to car-owners everywhere through the most complete, efficient, ECONOMICAL distributing system ever established—high quality, low cost.

When you can buy Firestone Tires and Tubes at these prices, you can't afford to use any other make.

Case Round	Case Skid	Grey Tube	Red Tube
30x3	9.40	10.55	2.20
30x3½	11.90	13.35	2.60
32x3½	13.75	15.40	2.70
34x4	19.90	22.30	3.90
34x4½	27.30	30.55	4.80
36x4½	28.70	32.15	5.00
37x5	35.55	39.80	5.95
38x5½	46.00	51.50	6.75

Buy Firestones for Most Miles per Dollar
Firestone Tire and Rubber Company

"America's Largest Exclusive Tire and Rim Makers"
Cor. Compton and Locust, St. Louis, Mo. Bonmont 710.
Home Office and Factory: Akron, Ohio.
Branches and Dealers Everywhere.

Firestone

The Car You Buy Should Be Equipped With A High Tension Magneto

There are two kinds of ignition—the ordinary battery system and the high tension magneto system.

The battery system is the cheapest.

It is not always reliable though many popular priced car manufacturers still furnish it.

The high tension magneto system is the most expensive.

It is the most certain.

It is the most uniform.

Practically all the highest priced cars are equipped with the high tension magneto system.

So is the Overland!

Model 80 \$1075 Model 81 \$850

5 Passenger Touring Car	5 Passenger Touring Car
Model 80, Roadster	\$1050
Model 80, 4 Pass. Coupe	1600
Six—Model 82, 7 Pass. Touring Car	1475
Delivery Wagon, with closed body	895
Delivery Wagon, with open body	855

All prices f. o. b. Toledo

OVERLAND AUTOMOBILE CO., Distributors

2309-11 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo. Both Phones

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

AUTO NEWS & GOSSIP

The Missouri State license blanks for owners, chauffeurs and dealers can be had at the office of the Motor Accessory Trade Association, 203 Frisco Building, without cost.

F. H. Ehnts, who has been sales manager of the Dorris Motor Car Co., for several years and long connected with that company, has accepted a similar position with the Superior Oxygen Co. of Missouri.

L. G. McNeese, manager of the Cadillac Automobile Co. of St. Louis, returned Thursday from Detroit where he attended a convention of Cadillac dealers. The orders in now at the Cadillac factory are far in excess of the present supply of eight-cylinder cars.

The Cabany Auto Top Co. has removed to 5033 Delmar boulevard.

The Jack Howard Auto Repair Co. is located at 3235 Washington avenue. This company is composed of Jack Howard and Tom Caldwell, both long known in the mechanical end of the automobile business of St. Louis.

The Moul-Vulcan Sales Co. now agents for the Moon truck and for the Vulcan pleasure car, expect a heavy business in commercial cars this season. The company reports the sale of four trucks, one for moving and three for sprinkling use.

A. M. Zerwick, president of the De Luxe Automobile Co., distributor of the Oldsmobile, will spend next week at the Kansas City automobile show, where he plans to meet Oldsmobile and Metz dealers from Missouri and Arkansas. He reports the sale of a Metz roadster to Alfred Klausmeyer, one to E. S. Welsh, Greenville, Ill.; five foredoor Metz touring cars and one roadster to H. E. Whittaker.

George F. Helsing, formerly chief engineer and purchasing agent of the Moon Motor Car Co., who was made purchasing agent when L. F. Goodrich was placed in charge of the engineering department, has been transferred back to the position of chief engineer, to suc-

ceed Goodspeed, resigned. He will be assisted by C. W. Burst, who was assistant superintendent.

The regular monthly meeting of the Motor Accessory Trade Association will be held at the Madison Hotel, Tuesday night, Feb. 12. Edmund R. Kinsey, president of the Board of Public Service, will be the speaker of the evening.

Joseph A. Schlecht, president of the Mound City Buggy Co., has just received the new edition of the Allen motor car catalogue. This is very complete and gives in detail the financial standing of the company, and, step by step, leads the reader through the various stages of the building of the Allen car.

ST. LOUIS RECOGNIZED
BIG RUBBER CO.

For sometime past the B. F. Goodrich Co. has recognized that in order to take care of its rapidly-growing business, it would be necessary to establish throughout the country a number of distributing warehouses, in addition to their regular branch establishments.

L. K. Rittenhouse, local branch manager, states that St. Louis has been determined upon as the distributing point for the Mississippi Valley and Southwest by the B. F. Goodrich Co. Before deciding upon this city, the advantages of a number of other cities in this territory were carefully considered, but it seems that in the final analysis, St. Louis was recognized as the jobbing center, and the logical joint at which this warehouse should be established.

Mr. Rittenhouse states that the company has leased a building containing approximately 50,000 square feet of floor space in the Hafner tract, at Second and Drexel streets, and large stocks of Goodrich and Diamond tires and all grades of mechanical rubber goods will be carried there to take care of the needs of the company's branches in Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans and Texas points. This will make the St. Louis branch of the company one of the largest business concerns in St. Louis handling a volume of sales running into millions of dollars.

Effective February 1

Reduction No. 3
On Goodyear Tires

Making Total Reductions 45 Per Cent in Two Years
to Give Always the Most for the Money

The Best We Know

We are glad again—for the third time in two years—to announce a big reduction on Goodyear tires, effective February 1st.

Goodyear policy on price is to give the utmost in a tire at the lowest possible profit. Our reductions are made to that end, without ever reducing the quality.

That always means, with our matchless output, more for the money than any other maker can give.

As rubber came down our prices came down. As our output multiplied, reducing factory cost, our prices came down with it. In two years our reductions—including the present—have totaled 45 per cent.

Last year we increased our output 26.6 per cent. A few days ago the embargo on rubber was modified so that supplies seem assured. The market price for rubber seems for a time established. Fabric costs less than last year. So, under our minimum profit policy, we announce this new reduction.

Only Fair Basis

We consider profit margin on a tire the only fair price basis. We keep that margin just as low as our line allows.

While we do that, Goodyear tires will always undersell any tires that compare with them. That is because we have the largest output. We have a new factory, modernly equipped. And we have world-wide facilities for buying rubber, of our extra grade, at the lowest market price.

For a long, long time most tires have sold much above Goodyear prices. Some have sold one-third higher. A few have sold lower, as some always will, because of less rubber, less quality. But we can do, under all conditions, give more for the money than any rival tire can offer.

Goodyear Service Stations—Tires in Stock

Jos. Bahr, 2429 N. Grand Av.
Boulevard Auto Rep. Co., 1116 N. Kingshighway.
Carondelet Motor & Cycle Co., 7808 Ivory Av.
Continental Auto Supply Co., 5827 Delmar Blvd.
Imperial Motor Co., 1045 N. Grand Av.
Missouri Auto Specialty Co., 1832 Locust St.
Mound City Buggy Co., B'way & Cass.
Robinson Motor Car Co., 3740 Sullivan Av.
Southern Auto & Mach. Co., 176 Robert Av.
Stanley M. C. Co., 5883 Delmar Blvd.



Independent Tire Co., 3150 Locust St.
Jenner Tire & Equip. Co., 3904 S. Jefferson Av.
Schramm Auto Rep. Co., 5617 Easton Av.
Weinman Motor Co., 2132 Park Av.
Busy Bee Motor Car Co., 4485 Manchester Av.
Heinrich Auto Co., 5123 Delmar Av.
Ullmo Motor Merchandise Co., 1309 Kingshighway
Oakland Auto Co., 3128 Linden Av.
Petty Tire & Rubber Co., 19th and Locust St.
Bart S. Adams Tire Co., 3408 Lindell Blvd.
Allen Tire Repairing Co., 3452 Lindell Blvd.

BUICK SIX ROADSTER
MODEL CAR FOR TOURS

The Buick six-cylinder roadster, first shown at the Chicago Show, has been received by the Vesper-Buick Auto Co. It is not a direct copy of their sample room, 2805 Locust street. This roadster is unique in that it is constructed with an idea of strictly a two-passenger car, which a roadster is calculated to be, and it provides a large amount of carrying space in the back so that it becomes an ideal car for touring for two people. It is equipped with all of the features common to the regular six-cylinder touring car, with additional details peculiar to the roadster. It is painted a beautiful carmine, even to the lamps and radiator, and altogether is a distinctive car in every particular.

The sample at the Chicago show created so much interest and favorable attention that Mr. Vesper made a special trip to Flint, in order to urge them to ship one of the first available stock samples to St. Louis, and succeeded in getting one of the first cars shipped out so that it would be on view here. Deliveries are promised on this model during the present month, and a number of sales have already been consummated.

This is the last of the 1915 models to be produced by the Buick company, and marks the completion of their entire line, which now consists of six models of pleasure cars and one for delivery.

MOTOCYCLE AMBULANCE

As a fitting consort to its new riot-gun model, and expressive of the intensive effort which it is exerting in the development of the motor cycle along lines of practical utility, manufacturers of Indian motor cycles now announce the completion of engineering work on the Indian hospital car.

The conception of this original type of vehicle represents the invasion of a new field of usefulness for motor cycles. It is designed expressly as a hospital auxiliary for service at private or public institutions as well as in the military.

The chassis on which the cot is carried is of standard construction and can be attached to any current Indian model without necessitating the use of special fittings. The cot is portable, thus capitalizing its efficiency to the maximum. When in position on the chassis, it is supported by the spring cross arms and is securely fastened by heavy split pins which are automatically retained.

MOTOR BOAT USERS
READY FOR SPRING

The "Made in St. Louis" Carnival to be held at the Coliseum during the week of March 15 will include an exhibit of boats, a new St. Louis product, built by the St. Louis Yacht and Boat Co., which has contracted for three boats on the main lake near the entrance to the Coliseum. Sufficient space is not available in which to show even the smallest size cruiser as built by this company, but there will be one or two models thereof, together with a 26-foot V-bottom runabout and a 21-foot boat of the same type, which represent the very latest practice in runabout design and construction.

These boats have divided front seats and wicker yacht chairs in the cockpit, which is roomy and comfortable, and are equipped with electric self-starters, electric lights, automobile type steering

wheel and controls. They are operated in the same way as the modern high-grade automobile and make water travel just as fast, comfortable and safe.

Several of these runabouts are now under construction at the company's plant for St. Louisans, who will use them at St. Louis during the spring and have them shipped North or East for the summer months and returned to St. Louis for the long fall season here.

The Mardi Gras masked ball of the Carondelet Motor Boat Club, which is to be held on the 16th, where one of these new runabouts is to be exhibited, promises to be largely attended by South Side boating enthusiasts.

The Lake View Yacht Club has recently been organized by Messrs. Bryan, Kennedy, Arthur Haller, C. O. Kraft,

Oliver Keth and others, and in the spring will construct a clubhouse and dock at Creve Coeur Lake. The purpose of the club is to stimulate interest in boating on Creve Coeur Lake, which affords excellent facilities for this sport.

The river has so far risen to a stage of 15 feet from the usual midwinter low level and the floating ice has nearly disappeared, so that the indications are that the boating season will open early.

"Free for all" races, both for racing boats and for runabouts carrying four passengers or more, are being arranged for early April. It is expected that the local speed supremacy will be more vigorously contested this year than ever before and it is likely that St. Louis will be well represented at the regatta of the Mississippi Valley Power Boat Association to be held at an upriver point during the first week in July.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

GEORGIA CONVICTS
WORKING ON ROADS

All the able-bodied male convicts of Georgia are at work on the public roads. According to the latest reports received by the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, over 5000 prisoners, including both short and long-term men, were worked by 124 counties in 1914.

The counties make requisition to the Prison Commission for the number of convicts they need, the men being worked under the old guard system.

Experience has shown that 15 men form the most economical unit for one guard to handle. The number of units in a gang is determined by such factors as expense per man, mileage of roads to be constructed and repaired, the character of the work to be done, the class of men in the gang and the equipment provided.

Gangs, as a rule, average six units, a number easily handled by one guard, as the men are to give more time at work.

The day guard act is a good system which lessens the cost of the work. The National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor advocates a change in this system, however, and foremen trained for road work and working with their gangs taking the place of guards.

The road work is a great step forward since the days of the lease system in Georgia. The State is building roads with workmen who receive no wage for their labor, but the committee urges Georgia to follow the lead of laws and increase the efficiency of the men by the payment of a fair wage. Georgia will then bid fair to lead the states in the matter of convict road work.

LOSE anything? FIND it by phoning our want to the Post-Dispatch. Your credit is good if you rent a phone, or leave the ad with your druggist.

It is a Standardized Eight
Containing Every One of the Standard Cole Units

IT is the product of more than a year's exhaustive research and development on the part of the best eight-cylinder engineering brains in the automobile industry.

Weighs less than 3500 pounds with 126-inch wheel base and roomy comfort for seven people.

Northway unit power plant with 3 1/2-inch bore by 4 1/2-inch stroke, 346.4 cylinder displacement, all moving shafts enclosed.

A distinctly foreign type of full-flowing body design, with divided front seats, disappearing auxiliary seats, and beautifully rounded one-man top of pleasing design. Turkish upholstering of long-grained, hand-buffed, genuine leather.

The very latest simplified Delco starting, ignition and lighting equipment built into the motor—now absolutely standard.

Latest type accessible Timken axle with extra large, noiseless helical bevel gears and powerful,

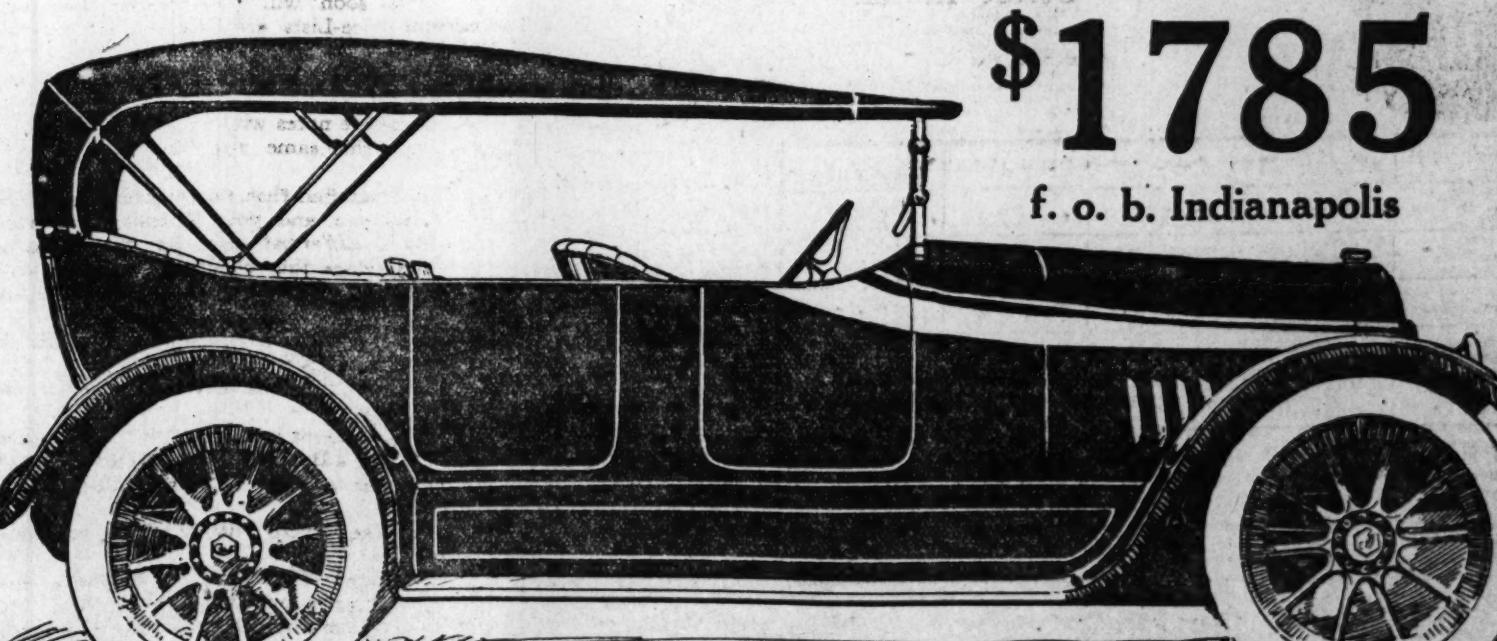
quiet brakes. Extra large driving shafts and bearings.

Detroit Steel Products self-lubricating springs in connection with the Cole new straight drive suspension, makes it hold the road quietly and comfortably.

The above Cole units are the product of America's greatest motor car specialists—the BEST. All the Engineering Boards of these specialists, with their immense factory organizations of world renown, have united with the Cole Board of Engineers to produce the Cole Eight. This combination of industrial and engineering brains has established a standard of dependability which is as vital to owners as to dealers nowadays.

Also Companion Touring and Roadster Models
Four Cylinders, \$1485
Six Cylinders, \$1685

\$1785
f. o. b. Indianapolis



COLE MOTOR CAR COMPANY INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.
COLE-ARBOGAST AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
2814 LOCUST STREET ST. LOUIS, MO.

Benton 207; Central 2720

NOT TO BUILD A TWELVE

The Von Arx Automobile Co. is advised by the Winton Motor Car Co. for which they are St. Louis representatives, that that company is not experimenting on a 12-cylinder automobile and has no intention of producing such a car. Neither is the company experimenting with an eight-cylinder motor. The only change that the company has had in contemplation was the introduction of the new Winton Light Six, which is now on the market.

RECIPE TO STOP DANDRUFF

Take Home Made Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To a half pint of water add:

Bay Rum.....1 oz.

Barb Compound.....a small box

Glycerine.....1/4 oz.

These are all simple ingredients

that you can buy from any druggist

very little cost and mix them your

self. Apply to the scalp once a day

for two weeks, then once every other

week until all the mixture is used.

A half pint should be enough to rid the

head of dandruff and kill the dandruff

germs. It stops the hair from

falling out, relieves itching and scalp

diseases.

Although it is not a dye, it acts

upon the hair roots and will darken

streaked, faded, gray hair in ten or

fifteen days. It promotes the growth

of the hair and makes harsh hair soft

and glossy.—ADVERTISEMENT.

COLE EIGHT READY

TO GO TO THE TRADE

Fresh from seven days of triumph at the Chicago Automobile Show, the Cole eight-cylinder car returned to Indianapolis Monday morning ready to begin its invasion of the American market. The car was accompanied by Chief Engineer Charles S. Crawford, who had scarcely left its side since the last touch was given the Cole sensation in the Cole Motor Car Co.'s final assembly for that territory.

When there appeared signs of unrest among certain elements of the Dutch population, the South African military authorities arrested a number of natives for general lawlessness over the rugged territory of Eastern Transvaal and Northern Orange Free State, where there are practically no railroad facilities and few roads.

The Studebaker dealer at Kimberley, in the diamond mine district, was required to give up the Studebaker six which he had retained for his private use, and this car was used in all the pioneering and scouting expeditions conducted by the military in the troubled zone. Over 300 miles had been covered in reconnoitering in this car when the driver and officers whom he carried learned that De Wet and his staff were close at hand.

Other forces were brought into play to assist in the capture, but the Studebaker had the honor of bearing the officers who first laid hands on the grizzly veteran and carried him to the nearest railway station.

SPRING PROSPECTS ARE UNUSUALLY BRIGHT

J. V. Hall, sales manager of the Oldsmobile, believes that the spring months are promise of great prosperity for automobile manufacturers, and he offers four reasons for his conclusion:

"First," says Hall, "December is commonly regarded as the dullest month of the year in the automobile business, and for that reason more than any other it is a safe gauge of future conditions. With a large body of manufacturers December, 1914, was the best December experienced in many years. It was found necessary in our plants to speed up production to a considerable extent and even then we finished the month considerably behind our orders."

"Secondly, practically all of our dealers are making preparations for handling an unusually large spring trade and many of them have stated that their contract specifications will, in all probability, be insufficient for their requirements."

"Thirdly, South American markets are expanding rapidly. I learn this not alone from reports of mercantile agencies, but from the amount of correspondence received from concerns who are willing to consider propositions to handle American-made automobiles."

"Fourthly, our business in the dead of winter furnishes ample evidence that conditions are strengthening steadily. Cars already ordered for January and February will keep our plants very busy during these two months."

BOER GENERAL CAUGHT BY AMERICAN CAR

That an American-made six-cylinder car was the leading factor in the capture of Gen. Christian de Wet, the famous Boer veteran who recently revolted and started an insurrection in the Union of South Africa, was learned recently from a letter received from J. B. Ritchie, Studebaker distributor for that territory.

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UNCLE SAM'S MEN ERECT GOODRICH SIGN POSTS

Under the direction of H. H. Winslow, U. S. Superintendent of Road Construction of the Office of Public Roads, the Goodrich Guide Posts are now being erected over the highway from Wash-

ington, D. C., to Atlanta.

This highway is being improved under the supervision of the Office of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture. This will prove a popular line of auto travel for reaching the Southern states from northeastern points and is a section of what is known as the Capitol to Mi-

ami Orange Free State, where there are

practically no railroad facilities and few

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railway station.

tion engine for use in "bread winners," from the immense shallow draft freighters which are already plying the big rivers of the Middle West, to the smaller passenger-carrying boats, fishers' net boats, freight ferries which ply profitably between given points and similar small money-making craft.

In fact, this feature of motor-boat de-

velopment has removed the motor boat

from classification among the "luxuries"

and placed it, along with the automobile,

with the "necessities."

On many of the lakes and rivers in this

State and even in the immediate vicinity

of St. Louis scores of work boats,

equipped with the new low-cost "gas"

motors are making money for their

thrifty owners.

FARMERS BUYING CARS

IN

BOAT SHOW FEATURE

The development of the money-making work boat, and its application to the opportunities on Western waterways, the local Cadillac company feels that the art of general business gloom is about to be dispelled.

The Cadillac has for years been recognized as one of the serviceable cars for country use, but at no time in the past three years has the local Cadillac dealer had on hand as many orders for spring delivery to farmers as is the case now.

This unprecedented demand for high-grade cars to be delivered in the rural districts indicates that the farmers' fin-

ances must be in favorable condition,

TOUR TO EXPOSITION

As a forerunner of the transconti-

nental touring to the expositions on the

Pacific Coast, and probably the earliest

arrival on such a trip in St. Louis, was

that of H. D. Hinckley of Saginaw,

Mich., and F. E. Stone of Detroit, who

arrived in St. Louis Wednesday evening

in a Buick Six. They left Saginaw on

the 13th and had battled through the

snow in Detroit, with the thermometer

considerably under the zero mark. From

Detroit the trip was made via Indianapolis and Terre Haute and to St. Louis.

No particularly bad roads were en-

countered from Detroit with the excep-

tion of the snow drifts, which were very

bad in places, but the road for 200 miles

into Indianapolis, and until the present

snowstorm was encountered, afforded

good travel.

"We made the trip to St. Louis, for

we figured that, in spite of the route

selected, St. Louis was a town well

worth visiting and we accordingly

included it in our trip instead of going

across the northern part of the State,

through Iowa and Omaha, as we were

originally advised."

Meers, Hinckley and Stone are mak-

ing the trip entirely for the outing, and

carry a full equipment for camping, one

unique feature being a gasoline stove.

This unprecedented demand for high-

grade cars to be delivered in the rural

districts indicates that the farmers' fin-

ances must be in favorable condition,

SEVERAL FOREIGNERS

IN VANDERBILT RACE

Notwithstanding the war in Europe, a number of foreign drivers will be seen in competition in the Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prix races which are to be run in

the Panama-Pacific Exposition, Feb.

22 and 27 respectively. In fact, one driver, Dario Resta, has already arrived in

the country and will be seen in the

coast races at the wheel of either a

Peugeot or a Sunbeam car. Resta hails

from England, where, as a team mate of

Jean Chassagne, he has a broken record of records for long distance on the

Brooklands track. Chassagne has been

in communication with W. L. Houghson,

chairman of the racing committee of

the Panama-Pacific events and negoti-

ations are now under way to secure

his entry of a Sunbeam, which he will

drive if entered.

"Edgar" Stetson, winner of the

St. Louis City Speedway race, is to drive

one of the Maxwell entries, the other

two star drivers of the teams being

Harney Oldfield and "Billy" Carlson.

A number of the drivers who will com-

pete in the cup races have tried out the

courses, visiting the grounds shortly after

daybreak, before the workmen on the

exposition were busy. While, of course,

it has been impossible for the drivers

to make anything like cup race speed,

there are no satisfied, nevertheless,

the course has remarkable speed possi-

bilities and sensational races may be

looked for.

RUB RHEUMATISM AWAY; STOPS PAIN

Instant Relief! Rub the Pain right out with "St. Jacobs Oil."

Rheumatism is "pain only."

Not one case in fifty requires in-

ternal treatment. Stop drugging,

Bab soothings, penetrating "St.

Jacobs Oil" directly upon the "ten-

</

MINERS RE-ELECT OFFICERS

William Green, Only One Who Was Opposed, Wins Easilly.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4.—The three international officers of the United Mine Workers of America have been re-elected for a term of two years, ac-

PRESIDENT AGAIN LEASES CHURCHILL HOME FOR SUMMER

He May Enjoy First Real Vacation There This Season Since His Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—President Wilson has again leased the home of Winston Churchill, the novelist, at Cornish, N. H., for use as a "summer White House." Although the lease formerly held by him expired last autumn, and it was thought he would spend his summer elsewhere, he has decided to take the place for another year.

If there is no extra session of Congress, and there are no reasons of international importance to keep him in Washington, the President will enjoy next summer, the first real vacation he has had, since he entered the White House.

Want Roots Taken Off Contraband List.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 8.—Edmund S. Nash, former president of the American Naval Society, was to sail from New York today. It was announced here, to appeal directly to British authorities to remove spirits of turpentine and resins from the contraband list.

KEIFFER-DRUG CO.
BROADWAY AND FRANKLIN AVE
ARE PRICE CUTTERS

Just a Few of Our Everyday Prices
Compare With Others

\$1.00 Duffy's Malt Whiskey	73c
\$1.00 Wine of Cardui, 65c, 3 for	\$1.80
10c Bromo-Seltzer, 6c, 25c size	16c
25c Sloan's Liniment	15c
25c ZEMO (The Great Eczema Cure)	15c
25c Mentholatum	16c

TRUSSES
We have been making Trusses for
Supporters and Plastic Ho-
siers for over 15 years, and know
how to fit them, and
MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED.

ABDOMINAL
Supporters

H

H

A NEW "SAFETY FIRST" IDEA

Take care of the digestion, for it is from this source you receive your health and strength. Poorly digested food only clogs the system, upsets the liver, causes constipation and makes you feel miserable. You cannot afford to allow such a condition to continue and run chances of having sickness overtake you. Be on the safe side and help Nature restore the stomach, liver and bowels to a normal condition by the use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It has a stimulating and toning effect upon these organs, aids digestion, restores the appetite, and is really conducive to better health. Try a bottle—do it now.

5500 6500

6500 7500

H

H



HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT HERPICIDE WILL SAVE IT TOO LATE FOR HERPICIDE

Falling hair, primarily due to dandruff, conveys the first notice of approaching baldness. This first notice is frequently received with nothing more than a feeling of annoyance. If the warning is unheeded, the second notice brings it to you in no uncertain manner that total baldness is all but there.

When this second warning excites nothing but regrets for past neglect, it isn't long until you reach the stage when you may cease to worry. You need a wig.

No amount of worry, neglect or regrets ever saved a hair. You best pay attention to the first notice, and remember this advertisement.

NEWBRO'S SHERPICIDE

DESTROYS DANDRUFF - STOPS FALLING HAIR

Herpicide saves the hair and also many vain regrets and unpleasant recollections. It is reliable. Having been before the public for more than ten years, the users of this valuable scalp prophylactic are now counted by the thousands.

If you want first hand information concerning the merits of Newbro's Herpicide, ask some of your friends or acquaintances about it. They know, they use it and you may prefer their word to ours.

The greatest force at work boosting Herpicide sales today is the recommendation from one friend to another—the word of mouth testimony.

Newbro's Herpicide was the first remedy compounded in harmony with the scientifically proven germ theory of dandruff. Dandruff causes the hair to fall out.

Herpicide is known everywhere as a dandruff eradicator and hair saver.

Send for Trial Bottle and Booklet—SEE COUPON

Applications obtained at the better Barber Shops.

SOLD AND GUARANTEED AT ALL
TOILET GOODS COUNTERS.

Don't Wait—Send to **Costa for Sample and Booklet Today.**
THE NEWBRO'S SHERPICIDE COMPANY, Please send enclosed, Dept. 115, Detroit, Mich.
also my **name**, **Address**, **City**, **State**.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____

CORONER CERTAIN
8 WERE KILLED IN
OLD FOLKS HOME

Investigation of New York Institution Extends to Doctors Who Signed Certificates.

CHALK MARKS FOLLOWED

Symbols Said to Have Been Placed on Doors for the Guidance of Physicians.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 6.—Investigation of Fred Mors' story that he could hardly be believed. Merchandise of character and value.

WATCH! WAIT!

By watchful waiting, every man, every woman and every child will be tremendously interested in the greatest bargain sale that has ever been offered in this city. THE ENTIRE

BANKRUPT STOCK

OF **Shaper**

will be sold at astonishingly low prices, prices that could hardly be believed. Merchandise of character and value.

In many cases you can

BUY \$1.00 WORTH FOR 25c

WILL BE ON SALE AT

Broadway and Franklin

Watch Daily Papers for Announcement!

NOTICE!

TO THE CUSTOMERS OF THE CUPPLES STATION LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO.:

WE DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING RATE FOR WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVE POWER SERVICE.

"A minimum monthly charge of Twenty-five Dollars (\$25.00), for which electric current to the extent of 750 kilowatt hours may be used; for all additional current used during each month, 2c per kilowatt hour.

The Company will allow the consumer a discount of 5% on the first \$25.00 and 1% on amounts in excess of \$25.00 on all monthly bills hereunder, paid at the Company's office within ten days of date of bill."

We have arranged to make this rate effective from and after February 1, 1915, so that all of our customers may receive the benefit of this reduction in the February billing.

We expect to be in a position in the near future to offer a reduction in rates in other lines of service. We appreciate the support which has been given to us in the past by our customers and friends in this city, and will do everything in our power to merit their continued support and patronage.

CUPPLES STATION LIGHT & POWER COMPANY
750 Railway Exchange Building

ROTO-GRA-VURES

ALWAYS
SOMETHING
NEW AND
DIFFERENT

The
Sunday
Post-Dispatch
is in a class
by itself!

Roto-gravures

Mark an epoch in pictorial printing. This new process makes photographs so life-like that they seem to "breathe."

Compare These Pictures

with any art supplement of any other newspaper. You will pronounce it unequalled, absolutely supreme in rare artistic beauty.

The Only Newspaper west of the Mississippi River to add this expensive and Permanent Feature is the

One Big Newspaper

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday, 343,096

"First in Everything"

ROTO-GRAVURES

POTTS TELLS WHY HE CONDEMS THE INSURANCE BILL

Illinois Superintendent Declares Missouri Measure Would Legalize Monopoly.

RATE BUREAU NO BENEFIT

Points Out Policy Holders Would Be Unable to Obtain Relief From Discrimination.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 6.—Rufus M. Potts, Superintendent of Insurance of Illinois, who has declared that the Missouri Insurance Rating Bill is in the interest of the insurance combine, to-day made for the Post-Dispatch a detailed analysis of the bill, which the Missouri Insurance Commissioner caused to be introduced as its measure to regulate insurance rates in Missouri. The analysis follows:

"Sections 1 and 2 do not say where the 'public rating record' shall be kept. It would do little good to a citizen of Kansas City to have a public rating record kept in St. Louis or Jefferson City, or vice versa. Unless it is provided that those records be kept in each county, this provision will afford no general relief.

"Sections 3 and 4 also simply are the legislation in an indirect and surreptitious way of the common fixing of rates and all that it implies. The legislation of a rating bureau practically amounts to a legalization of common rates. The only way in which this can be avoided is to have the property classified and rates made by a State Commission, as is done in Texas at the present time, with very excellent and satisfactory results, both to property owners and the companies.

"Section 4 purports to give a power of inspection and examination to the Superintendent of Insurance over rating or actuarial bureaus, but does not give him any authority or power to order a change in the rates made by any rating bureau, even though the same should be unfair and unjust.

"Section 5 purports to give the power of inspection and examination to the Superintendent of Insurance over rating or actuarial bureaus, but does not give him any authority or power to order a change in the rates made by any rating bureau, even though the same should be unfair and unjust.

"Section 5 allows the company to change the rate whenever it sees fit, the only proviso being that it must make the change in writing on its public record.

"Section 10 gives the Superintendent of Insurance power to remove discriminations, but does not require him to do so. A committee of corrupt Superintendent could refuse to remove discriminations and there would be no law to compel him to do so, or obtain the removal of discrimination in any way.

"Section 11 leaves it optional with the Insurance Superintendent whether or not he shall require insurance companies to furnish information concerning the amount of insurance in force, premiums received and losses paid on each class of property within the State; and also leaves it optional whether this information shall be furnished to the State or merely to the Actuarial Bureau of which such company is a member.

Could Obtain Only Totals.

"It also leaves it optional with the Superintendent of Insurance whether he shall require the Rating Bureau to furnish him any information whatever, and even if he should desire to require the company to furnish him information, he has no power whatever to require it to furnish him anything other than the totals for each class for all of its members. If there should be an insurance superintendent friendly to the combine, he could omit and refuse to require the companies to file the information with either the State Insurance Department or with the Actuarial Bureau or he might only require it to be filed with the Actuarial Bureau. The latter plan would not do the insurance any good because all that could be obtained from the Actuarial Bureau would be the totals of all the members in the State. The provisions of this act are inconsistent, futile and evasive, evidently being constructed for the purpose of being read different ways at different times and under different circumstances, so that it can be argued to the policy holder that this highly necessary information can be obtained from the companies, but left so that an insurance superintendent who favored the companies could refuse to compel the companies to furnish the information and there would be no one else in the State having power or authority to do so.

Tend to Cause Confusion.

"Part of the matters mentioned in this section appear to be covered in the succeeding section which can only tend to confusion and aid possibilities of evasion.

"Section 12 requires the company to report annually only the total amount of premiums, losses, etc., and not the results of each class. This difference is highly significant. It is only if the results of insurance on the various classes are obtainable that any information can be obtained concerning which whether rates are too high or too low on the different classes. The rates on one class, say dwellings, might be excessive and on another class, as railroad property, be too low.

"Section 13 appears to require the companies on or before the first day of September next to report the aggregate amount of its premiums, losses and expenses within the State for the five preceding years. It does not require any classification or subdivision to show the facts in relation to the different classes of property and, therefore, would be of no use whatever as a guide for rate-making on the

different classes of property in the State.

Section 14 authorizes the Superintendent of Insurance, upon written complaint or on his own motion, to investigate the necessity for reduction of rates, but he is not permitted to order a reduction of rates unless it appears that the aggregate earnings of the stock fire insurance companies for the five preceding years shows that there has been aggregate profit in excess of what is reasonable.

Powers Are Uncertain.

"In the first place, taking this section in connection with the preceding sections, since there is no provision made for the requirement of information concerning premiums and losses on the different classes of property from the time prior to the adoption of this bill, it is doubtful whether he would have power to discover unduly profitable classes, or order reductions therein until the period of five years after the adoption of the law.

But, more important, this plan would leave it entirely open so that the companies, either by the increase of their expenses or by permitting the insurance of more hazardous risks, could increase the expenses and losses, so that it could be made absolutely impossible to ever show an undue profit, no difference how high the premium rates might be. The sum total of this and preceding sections would be that it would be safe and inexpensive for even a few reasonable and inoffensive insurance superintendent could, even if he should compel the companies to reduce their rates; while it is certain that the superintendent of insurance in sympathy with the 'combine' could find ample excuses for refusing to do anything to relieve policyholders, no matter how inoffensive the extortion might be which was practiced upon them.

Would Serve as Excuse.

"A further excuse is provided by saying that the Superintendent of Insurance must take into consideration conflagration liability, which is within the power of the State. It is possible that there should be some account taken of conflagration liability within the State, but it is wholly improper to borrow trouble by considering the conflagration liability outside of the State. As it stands, this conflagration clause could be used, as an excuse for not ordering a reduction. "There also is failure to require a

standard policy form or to prohibit insurance for a greater sum than, say, 35 or 50 per cent of the cash market value of the property; to prohibit the operation of underwriters' departments or agencies; or provision for collecting and disseminating information regarding instruction in fire prevention, etc.

Legalizes Combination.

"Another notable omission is that this law does not provide that there must be placed in each policy an analysis or itemization of the different factors or charges which go to make up the complete charge on the property, so that the insured would be able to see what reduction in rates he could get by removing or improving the different hazards which go to make up the total rate on his property.

"This bill, in effect, legalizes a combination and monopoly regarding insurance rates, as well as probably repealing the general 'anti-trust' laws of the State of Missouri.

"It is absolutely impossible to permit different companies to have rates made by a common rating or actuarial bureau and prevent an agreement or understanding to maintain rates or at least the existence of the fact that the companies will charge the bureau rates which will accomplish the same purpose of a combination to fix and maintain rates.

SLAYER OF CHILD TO BE HANGED

Gov. Dunn Denies Roswell C. F. Smith of Chicago a Reprieve.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—Roswell C. F. Smith will be hanged next Saturday for the murder of 4-year-old Hazel Weinstein. Gov. Dunn today denied the prisoner a reprieve, by which Smith had hoped to take his case to the Supreme Court.

The mother of the convicted man made a pathetic plea to save her son on the ground that he was not mentally responsible. The Governor said he did not find the prisoner to be insane and could not interfere.

Single Taxers to Hold Meeting.

The Single Tax League of the Twenty-Seventh Ward will meet tomorrow at the Walnut Park School, Oriole and Chekla avenues. Stephen M. Ryan will

We'll Pay You to Help Us Make This Test:-

We want to determine which newspaper to use in our Spring advertising campaign.

1200 of these special Dining Chairs will be sacrificed for this purpose at $\frac{1}{2}$ their regular selling price.

The ONE newspaper which returns most coupons gets our advertising contract. This

Dining Chair **95c**

Exactly like the picture, with handsome quarter-sawn oak back and seat. Never sold under \$2.00. During

These chairs will only last a short time, so if you don't come early you'll be disappointed.

Clip the Coupon NOW

When presented in part payment for the above DINING CHAIR.

Name _____

Address _____

Reliable
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
S-E COR. 8TH & FRANKLIN AVE.

NO SMOKE—NO SOOT—NO DIRT

\$5.75 Per Ton In Full Loads

\$2.50 Per Ton Saved



BURN
ELKHORN-LACLEDE COKE
SMOKELESS

(From the Republic, Feb. 5)

Members of Abatement Society, After Four Years of Hard Work, Say This Is Real Solution of Foul-Air Evil.

WANTED—A smokeless fuel. In the opinion of members of the Woman's Organization for Smoke Abatement such a fuel is the best solution of the smoke problem in St. Louis.

The question has become acute once more in the last few

days, when the smoke pall has rivaled the fogs of London.

The Solution
BURN ELKHORN-LACLEDE COKE
"The Cleanest Fuel"

Avoid filth and polluted air by burning this modern family fuel, that ton-for-ton will go as far as hard coal, with one-third the ashes. Easily holds fire over night, and will not burn out grate bars more than other fuels.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS
M. W. WARREN CO. CO., Distributors **\$5.75** Per Ton In Full Loads

Spring Suits in Bloom

Smartest Authentic Advance Modes
Exceptionally Good Values

Satin Cloths Coverts \$25
Striped Crepes Serges
Biarritz Checks Prunellas



1416 W. 14th St.
NEW YORK

460-62 Fulton St.
BROOKLYN

645-51 Broad St.
NEWARK

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

Bedell

220-224 Fifth Av.
PITTSBURGH

Washington & 7th St.
ST. LOUIS

Market & 12th Sts.
PHILADELPHIA

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

220-224 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia

Washington & 7th St., St. Louis, Philadelphia

Market & 12th Sts., Philadelphia

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

220-224 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia

Washington & 7th St., St. Louis, Philadelphia

Market & 12th Sts., Philadelphia

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

220-224 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia

Washington & 7th St., St. Louis, Philadelphia

Market & 12th Sts., Philadelphia

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

220-224 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia

Washington & 7th St., St. Louis, Philadelphia

Market & 12th Sts., Philadelphia

Washington Av., Cor. 7th, St. Louis

220-224 Fifth Av., Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Philadelphia

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Washington & 7th St., St. Louis, Philadelphia

Market &

THE SOUP KITCHEN HAS SERVED 157,771 PORTIONS

Fifty-Eight Families Are Being Supplied With Meals—5.

The free soup kitchen will be closed March 5. It will have run three months since it was opened at the Four Courts Inn. It has been conducted as a private enterprise, and without the solicitation of contributions. The total number of portions of soup and bread served from Dec. 5 to Feb. 5, inclusive, was

157,771. At this time 58 families are also being supplied with three meals a day. The reason for closing the soup kitchen on March 5 is that it is believed the necessity for it will then have ceased. The attendance has lessened very greatly in the last two weeks owing to the fact that many of the men have obtained work in and out of the city. Several of the railroads have sent men from the soup line to Southern tracks, about 1000 men having obtained work in this way. A number of the factories have drawn on the soup line for laborers and in some instances for skilled workers.



The Rip Van Winkle of the Parlor Has Awakened to Music and Mirth

Thousands of "Seldom-Played" Pianos have been replaced by the modern virtuoso—the

Kimball Player-Piano

\$550 Musical Value for \$460

Why not exchange YOUR inactive piano for one of these up-to-date instruments that can be played and enjoyed by ALL the family?

The KIMBALL PLAYER-PIANO develops musical consciousness and appreciation.

This wonderful instrument furnishes a boundless wealth of enjoyment of the Art of Music, already prepared for those with helpless fingers.

Best of all, one may be procured at small cost and upon reasonable terms.

"SELDOM-PLAYED" INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AT FULL VALUES

KIESELHORST

ESTABLISHED 1879

The Oldest, the Largest, the Best Piano House in St. Louis.
1007 OLIVE STREET

The Doctor's Advice

by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character, the symptoms and diseases given and the answers will apply in all cases of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Bldg., College Hill, or 1007 Olive Street, O., including self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in my answers. The prescription may be filled at any well-stocked drug store. Any druggist can order of wholesale.

According to directions you will soon be set again in health. Get 2 drams of iodide of potassium; 4 drams of oil of calichicum; 1 oz. wine of calichicum; fluid balsmum and 1 oz. syrup of senna; 1 oz. aloes and 1 tea-spoonful at meal time and again before going to bed.

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Have Color in Your Cheeks

Be Better Looking—Take Olive Tablets.

If your skin is yellow—complexion pallid—teeth coated—appetite poor—you have bad taste in your mouth—lack of good feeling—you should take Olive Tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—a substitute for calomel—were prepared by Dr. Edwards after 17 years of study with his patients.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color.

If you want a clear, pink skin, bright eyes, no pimples, a feeling of buoyancy like childhood days, you must get at the tablets.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are on the liver and bowels like calomel—but have no dangerous after-effects.

They start the bile and overcomes constipation. That's why millions of boxes are sold annually in 16 and 36 per box.

Take one or two nightly and note the pleasing results.

The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

TAILORS GOING TO CONVENTION

St. Louis Delegates Will Try to Bring Next Session Here.

Eighteen delegates from the St. Louis Merchant Tailors' Association will leave tonight for Chicago to attend the convention of the National Association of Merchant Tailors of America. They will invite the association to meet in St. Louis in 1916.

The St. Louis delegation is composed of Chairman George E. Driemeyer, William J. Romeo, H. H. Phillips, Phillip Goldstein, Roman L. Bishop, W. E. Hammars, H. F. Kehler, Samuel Fox, J. C. Nieman, Wm. F. Asman, Jos. Gavin, Frank Tait, H. A. Schmidt, L. Usman, Fred F. Wright, W. S. Lloyd and Wm. Price.

Dr. Williamson's Deafness Church, Rev. W. J. Williamson, pastor of the Third Baptist Church, will preach the dedicatory sermon at the recently completed Webster Groves Baptist Church, Summit and Oakwood Streets, this afternoon. The church cost about \$10,000.

The Rev. Harold L. Reader is pastor.

A DROP IN FOOD PRICES

Starting at 8 o'clock Monday morning, Conrad's great sale of pure food specials and household necessities will afford wonderful opportunities to save money on choice products—Look over items in this ad and then get your share of these remarkable bargains! All this week.

POTATOES, Per Peck

This week only—firm, solid potatoes; large and all good; special, per bushel, 58¢ per peck. **15c**

SMOKED SHOULDERs, Lb.

California-style Smoked Shoulders, extra quality sugar cured; special this week, per lb. **11c**GARLIC NUTS, regular size packages; the week only. **2 for 21c**GOLD DUST, large size; reg. size packages; the week only. **2 for 37c**

SEARCHLIGHT MATCHES, large box.

3 for **10c**OCEAN BREEZE, reg. size; per box. **3 for 24c**CROWN OF NATURE, reg. size; per box. **3 for 38c**GOLD MEDAL, reg. size; per box. **3 for 23c**MAGNETON, OR. PASTA, Italian style; per box. **3 for 23c**BONK, "The Mid-Yeast," reg. size; per box. **3 for 29c**WURSTEL SAUCE, Lbs. **21c**QUINCE JAM, special; per box. **21c**LICORICE, special; per box. **17c**GUMMI BEANS, special; per box. **17c**HONEY; packed; reg. size; per box. **22c**LICORICE, special; per box. **17c**FRENCH MACAROONS, fresh from the oven; per box. **19c**GOLD MEDAL, KETTLE, reg. size; per box. **3 for 55c**MAGNETON, OR. PASTA, Italian style; per box. **3 for 38c**STRINGLESS BEANS, small; per can. **1c**TOMATOES, full standard; large & special. **2 for 15c**CORN, Laurel Show, reg. like fresh can. **3 for 33c**PEACHES, Lemon Cline; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; per box. **3 for 55c**MARMALADE, medium; extra fine medium red Alaska; 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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER—Sit, new beginner; phone Grand 3414W.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER—Sit, 2 years experience; best references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit, by young lady; good references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

FAMILIES—Also girl for housework; permanent farm employee; house girls wanted; free room, climate, house, good references; F. Riga, Greenfield, Ark.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit, by thoroughly competent, good 2 years experience; references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit, by young, capable woman; good 2 years experience; references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—And, credit, age 30; references; best; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit; or office work; neat, accurate; working; worker; age 18; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Young girl would like a permanent position; good references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—By experienced, and for office; assistant; one-half day position; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit, first-class; 2½ years experience; best references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Sit; by experienced; willing to work for \$5 per week; can give references; Box 142, Post-Disp.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced; has had experience in managing and buying for grocery department; Box G-228, F.D.

MAN—Experienced; to work part-time; Box 142, Post-Disp.

HARDWOOD FURNITURE—For truck farm, near city, on shore; must be experience; Box H-120, Post-Disp.

JOE PRESS FEEDERS—2; 217 Elm st. (c)

AGENTS—40 new vacuum clothes washers; no offer for lot; bargain; 4200 Oregon ave.

AGENTS—Young man, for our local interests; \$12 weekly to start; no canvassing; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—\$3 a day easily made by our proposed; no can or experience necessary; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Ladies for house work; nothing to sell; 20¢ per hour; includes stamp; Rankin & Co., Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Our guaranteed laundry and necktie proposition beats them all; a real business proposition; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Conduct a washing business; instructions; 100 Texas Mailing Bureau, 100 W. 36th St., New York.

AGENTS—To advertise our goods by distributing free samples to consumer; 900 W. 36th St., New York.

AGENTS—Learn the silver plating business and be assured of a good living for life; \$1000 guarantee goes with lot; make \$1000 to \$1000; good. Manufacturers, 1425 W. 36th St., New York.

AGENTS—Biggest line, biggest profit; contracts, perfumes, cosmetics, spools, jelly beans, etc.; no cost; no capital; no risk; no experience; \$100 weekly; world's most startling, real proposition; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Making it to \$1000 day; our big war; "Diving Person's Experiences"; latest pictures, up-to-date autographs; free; \$100 per day; \$1000 per month; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—The money is yours if you grab it; just show it and the sale is made; no talking; just show it and the sale is made; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—\$100 per cent profit; selling art show cards; every merchant buys; send 100 to 2000; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Specialty; 1000; Box 142, Post-Disp.

AGENTS—Brand new; \$1000 weekly; Box 142, Post-Disp

MONEY WANTED
MONEY WANTED—We have for sale several choice loans, \$800, \$1000, \$1200, \$1500, \$2000, \$2500, \$3000, \$4000, \$4500, \$5000, \$5500, \$6000, \$7000, perfect title, fire and tornado insurance with each loan. We are ready for delivery. Call for loan list.

KORTÉ-KURTZ CO., 518 Chestnut.
MONEY WANTED
On good, 6 per cent first deeds of trust; amounts \$2000, \$2500, \$3000, \$4000, \$4500, \$5000 and \$5500; these loans are all well secured by the city property, fire and tornado insurance with each loan. Call us up and we will send you full particulars.

DOUGHERTY BROS. R. E. CO.,
Olive 249, Central 1516, 518 Chestnut.

6% First Deeds of Trust
Banks in all amounts from \$2000 to \$20,000. All first deeds made with our own money. Papers ready for delivery. Each loan is accompanied by a title and ample fire and tornado insurance.

GEO. J. WANSTRATH, 717½ Chestnut st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY—\$2500 to loan in sums of \$100 up to \$1000. Aviles.

MONEY to loan on real estate 5 and 6 per cent. \$2000, \$2500, \$3000, \$3500, \$4000, \$4500, \$5000, \$5500, \$6000, \$7000, perfect title, fire and tornado insurance.

WILL loan on land and 23 deeds; reasonable. Pollock, 214 Central National Bank.

MONEY—\$2000 to \$2500, \$3000, \$3500, \$4000, \$4500, \$5000, \$5500, \$6000, \$7000, \$8000, \$9000, \$10000, \$12000, \$15000, \$20000, \$25000, \$30000, \$35000, \$40000, \$45000, \$50000, \$55000, \$60000, \$70000, \$80000, \$90000, \$100000, \$120000, \$150000, \$200000, \$250000, \$300000, \$350000, \$400000, \$450000, \$500000, \$550000, \$600000, \$700000, \$800000, \$900000, \$1000000, \$1200000, \$1500000, \$2000000, \$2500000, \$3000000, \$3500000, \$4000000, \$4500000, \$5000000, \$5500000, \$6000000, \$7000000, \$8000000, \$9000000, \$10000000, \$12000000, \$15000000, \$20000000, \$25000000, \$30000000, \$35000000, \$40000000, \$45000000, \$50000000, \$55000000, \$60000000, \$70000000, \$80000000, \$90000000, \$100000000, \$120000000, \$150000000, \$200000000, \$250000000, \$300000000, \$350000000, \$400000000, \$450000000, \$500000000, \$550000000, \$600000000, \$700000000, \$800000000, \$900000000, \$1000000000, \$1200000000, \$1500000000, \$2000000000, \$2500000000, 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AFFIDAVITS READ ACCUSING COUNTY PHYSICIAN STEHL

Supervisors Take No Action on Charges Concerning Conduct of His Office.

Affidavits concerning the conduct of County Physician E. P. Stiehl of East St. Louis in connection with his official duties were read at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors in Belleville yesterday as a part of the report of a special committee that had been appointed to investigate Dr. Stiehl's conduct of the office. The committee made no recommendations and the report was merely received.

Mrs. G. W. Welch, chairman of the Welfare Committee of the East St. Louis Civic League, spoke to the board in regard to a conversation she had with Dr. Stiehl relative to his order for the removal of a girl from the Hospital in East St. Louis.

Mrs. Welch declared that there seemed to be friction between Dr. Stiehl and Overseer of the Poor Ross East St. Louis. She disclaimed knowledge of what the trouble was but declared "that there is something radically wrong in the manner in which the county's poor in East St. Louis are cared for."

Mrs. Lena Fredericks of East St.

Louis signed an affidavit which was read. She swore that Dr. Stiehl used offensive language when he was called to treat a woman who had fallen on the street in front of her home.

Lee Wilson of 715 South Sixth street signed an affidavit that when Dr. Stiehl was called to treat him for an injury to his face, the physician took a ring from his (Wilson's) finger and said he would keep it until he was paid. Mrs. Eva Blocksmith signed an affidavit in which he said that Dr. Stiehl demanded \$9 from her before giving her medical attention.

Dr. Stiehl was in the supervisors' room while the charges against him were read, but he was not called to make a statement.

SPECIAL MUSIC AT CHURCH

Second Baptist Congregation to Hear Compositions of Own Members.

Compositions by members of the Second Baptist Church will be sung at the regular monthly musical service in the church tonight. The composers are Prof. Lieber, the organist; Prof. Schriekel, leader of the church school orchestra; William M. Porteous, who for 32 years has been the bass singer in the choir; Charles Finley and the pastor, Dr. W. C. Biting.

The pastor will speak on "Moral Surgery."

Music to Aid War Relief.

The St. Louis Graduate Nurses Association will meet tomorrow at 9 a. m. at the Red Cross headquarters in the Railway Exchange Building to sew and make supplies for the European war sufferers. Cash contributions will be accepted from those who are unable to help sew.

WOLFF-WILSON

"THE PRICE CUTTERS"

Sixth and Washington

FOR OVER 28 YEARS THE LEADING OUT-RATE DRUG STORE IN ST. LOUIS

Special Sale of Mallinckrodt's Peroxide of Hydrogen (30c) 12 ounce bottle .15c (20c) 6 ounce bottle .10c

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Bottle Violet Cyano Toilet Water, 50c
Cake Violet Cyano Toilet Soap, 10c
Box Violet Cyano Face Powder, 50c
Total regular value . . \$1.10
Special Sale Price, 39c
These 3 for 39c

MON. and TUES. SOAP SPECIALS

25c box Lana Oil Buttermilk	17c
15c cake Munyon's Witch Hazel	6c
3-pound bar La Bella Castile	39c
25c cake Zemo	16c
25c cake Woodbury's	14c
10c cake Planters-Jefferson Bath	6c
25c cake Harfina	12c
10c cake Palmolive, 4 cakes for	25c
10c cake Renaissance	5c
10c cake Wild Rose Glycerine	5c
25c cake Packer's Tar	14c
25c cake Shah of Persia	19c

FREE A 25c jar of Mentholool (for colds, catarrh and inflammations) with every \$1 bottle Wine of Cardui at 67c

Every Day Is Bargain Day at Wolff-Wilson's
NOTE THESE LITTLE PRICES

50c Sal Hepatica	34c
\$1.00 Pinkham's Compound	69c
50c Pinex, for Coughs	39c
Witch Hazel, double distilled, pint	15c
50c Samuel's 3-P. Capsules	29c
25c Samuel's 3-P. Capsules	14c
25c Hay's Hair Health	19c
10c Angel or Diamond Dyes	8c
2 for 15c	

GUARANTEED RUBBER GOODS

\$1.75 O. K. Combination Syringe and Bottle	\$.23
\$2.00 Ladies' Spray Syringe	.98c
\$1.00 Black Hawk Water Bottle, 2-Quart	.59c
\$1.00 Yard Rubber Sheet	.69c
75c Ladies' Sanitary Aprons, 39c	
75c Nose or Throat Atomizers	.39c

WOLFF-WILSON

"THE PRICE CUTTERS"

SIXTH AND WASHINGTON

GIRL WHO WILL TAKE A LEADING ROLE IN PLAY



YOUNG WOMEN TO PRESENT COMEDY OPERA WEDNESDAY

No Men in Cast of "Love's Locksmith" to Be Given at Dodier Hall.

"Love's Locksmith," a romantic comedy opera by Albert Mildenberg, will be presented next Wednesday evening by the Young Women's Musical Club of the North St. Louis Methodist Church at Dodier Hall, 16th Street and Dodier streets, under the musical direction of Hugo Anchuska. An all-female cast has been provided and Mrs. Victor Kremer has the dramatic and Miss Mary Stiehl the dancing supervision.

Napoleon Bonaparte, "The Little Corporal," and one of his soldiers, Capt. Thouvenot, with Jacqueline, a school girl, are the principal parts of the production. The scene is laid in a camp outside the walls of a convent on the border of France and Germany.

The young women and matrons taking part in the production are Miss Marie Werth as Jacqueline; Mrs. Ida Doerr as Ursula, her friend; Mrs. Emma Niemoller, the abbess; Miss Josie Moeller, a lady; Mrs. Hilda Kern, the Emperor Napoleon; Miss Hilda Wagner, Capt. Thouvenot; Miss Stella Lampert, Lieut. Degas; Miss Anna Rooper, Anatole, a peddler and mountebank; Miss Margaret Kuehn, Gaspard, a gardener; Miss Minnie Sostmann, first sentry; Miss Lydia Elsing, second sentry, and others.

DEBUTANTES AS WAITRESSES AT MARDI GRAS LUNCHEON

Diners May Dance with Society Girls, but Not Until Formally Presented to Them.

Debutantes garbed as French maids will wait on the supper tables at Mrs. Charles Cummings' Mardi Gras ball at the Jai Alai, Feb. 18, for the benefit of the St. Louis Provident Association, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Belgian Relief fund for Missouri. "If any one at the tables wants to dance with a waitress, he may do so," said Miss Onedia O'Hara, who will act as head waitress, "provided he has been formally introduced to her and that the one who has attracted his fancy is not busy, so as not to interfere with somebody else."

The tables will be arranged around the dance floor of the ballroom and the dinner will take the form of a light luncheon, consisting of sandwiches, chicken salad, ice cream, cake, coffee and lemonade. Cigarettes and cigars will be sold, so men may smoke while seated at the tables, and the diners will be privileged at any time to leave their places, do a fox trot, castle walk or two-step and return to their seats.

Full dress will not be required in either the ballroom or the skating rink.

Among those who will assist Miss O'Hara in serving the luncheon are Misses Juanita Wilkinson, Theodosia Barnett, Julia Tyler, Martha and Marie Pittman, Virginia Flad, Mildred Glover, Elizabeth Drew, Cordelia Wood, Hortense Smith, Harriet Collins, Marie Benoit, Catherine Case and Claire Macbeth.

FRANK P. BLAIR POST G. A. R. TO OBSERVE LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Former Lieut.-Gov. Charles P. Johnson to Speak—Bugle Calls to Be sounded.

Abraham Lincoln's birthday will be celebrated by Frank P. Blair Post No. 1, G. A. R. at its hall, 1708 Market street, next Friday night. Former Lieutenant-Governor Charles P. Johnson will speak. In addition to the address, there will be a patriotic program of music and recitations. At the opening and closing of the meeting, appropriate bugle calls will be sounded by Post Musician William C. Pfaffer. Hugh Percy McKay will recite Lincoln's Gettysburg address and "The Man in the Shadows."

Those who will take part in the music program are Misses Edna Kampmeyer, Katherine Stols, Elsa Scherer, Alma Drahus and J. Lester Ohlem.

The Post chorus will sing several selections and all present will join in singing the "Star Spangled Banner."

TELEPHONE GIRL ATTACKED

Miss Agnes Robbie says man tried to choke her.

Mrs. Agnes Robbie of 637A Old Manchester road reported to the police yesterday morning that her 18-year-old daughter, Agnes, was attacked by an unidentified man at 9:30 p. m. Friday. The girl, who is employed as a telephone operator, was returning from work and was standing on the corner of the Old Manchester road and Sublette road when a man approached her and, grasping her throat, attempted to attack her. She screamed and struck him until he fled. Miss Robbie describes her assailant to be a young man about 21 years old, with black hair and black mustache. He was hatless.

NEW SOUTH SIDE SCHOOL TO HAVE OPEN AIR ROOMS

Commissioner Says Bryan Mullanphy Building Will Be Best in County for Grade Pupils.

With the completion of the Bryan Mullanphy School building on Shaw avenue, Kleinman avenue and De Tony street, work on which has begun, St. Louis will have the best grade school building in the United States, according to R. M. Milligan, Commissioner of School Buildings. It will be the "last word" in school building construction and will be far ahead of anything heretofore achieved in St. Louis.

It will be the first public school building with open air rooms for anemic children. St. Louis was the first city in the country to have open air schools. It is now the first to have open air rooms in a school building. The plans call for two of these. All new buildings are hereafter to have these rooms.

The auditorium, conforming to the increasing assembly work in the schools and the opening of the schools to neighborhood uses, will have a seating capacity of 500 and will be completely equipped.

The plans contemplate a two-story building accommodating 1100 pupils. There will be 20 class rooms, a kindergarten, the equivalent of two class rooms, a principal's office, a teachers' room and emergency room. The ground floor will contain two combination gymnasiums and play-rooms and a cooking and manual training room. The gymnasium will be used as wet weather playrooms. There will be shower baths in connection with the gymnasium.

The school is to meet the needs of the Shaw tract, which is being rapidly built up, and contiguous territory, and will relieve the Sherman School on Cleveland avenue west of Thirty-ninth street.

The recently organized parent teacher association of the school will have its third meeting tomorrow night at the Shaw Avenue Methodist Church. Commissioner Milligan will speak about the new building. The officers of the association are: President, Judge William M. Miller; first vice-president, Bruce Hobson; treasurer, Mrs. E. Schlueter; Mrs. H. Ryan, M. E. Schlueter; Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Orville Grove.

BANQUET BY YALE ALUMNI

Annual Feast at Racquet Club Tomorrow Night.

The Yale Alumni Association of St. Louis will hold its annual banquet tomorrow night at the Racquet Club. Dr. William Lyon Phelps of New Haven and the class of '87 will speak on "Yale of Today."

Amos Parker Wilder of Chicago will speak. Yale in China, and Bishop Partidge of the class of '88, who lives in Kansas City, will tell of the meeting of the Associated Western Yale Club to be held at Kansas City May 22.

THESE BEDROOM PIECES ARE WELL MADE

During this Special Sale unprecedented values will be offered on many pieces of Bedroom Furniture in order to effect an absolute clearance of excess stocks. The three handsome Bedroom Pieces here shown, while they last, were \$75.00, now for \$50.00 for the three pieces.

Was \$27.00, Now Only \$18



Only 35 of These Swell-Front Dressers

Also with oval mirror.

Top, 48x2. Oval mirror, 24x26—Oak

Medium, 48x2. Oval mirror, 24x26—

Bottom, 48x2. Oval mirror, 24x26—

Maple—regular value \$22.50.

Now \$18.00

Carol Society Postpones Meeting. The meeting of the Christmas Carol Society, which is being formed under the auspices of the St. Louis Children's Aid Society, and which was to have

been held next Tuesday, has been postponed until Feb. 22, at 8 p. m., at Central High School. It is to be a community meeting of all those interested in folk songs and carol singing.

Collier to Bring European Exhibits. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The navy collector Jason, which carried Christmas gifts from American children to Europe, is at Barcelona, gathering exhibits for

the Panama-Pacific Exposition and will sail Monday for England. It is expected that loading exhibits at Northern European ports will be finished within the next fortnight.



If You Are Planning A VALENTINE PARTY

Be Sure to See

Dennison's

LINE OF DECORATIONS

Everything in Hearts, Cupids, Arrows, etc. Effective designs in Table Covers, Napkins, fast-color Plates, Place Cards, Favors, etc. Many attractive hanging decorations.

New this year is a Valentine Outfit which contains an assortment of material for making your own valentines. Interesting and amusing. Price 50c.

FOR SALE BY ALL THE LEADING STORES, ALSO AT

Dennison Mfg. Co.

905 Locust St.

Instructions in making Valentine Novelties given free of charge in our Art Department.



PRUFROCK AND LITTON'S BEDROOM FURNITURE SALE AT 33 1/3% DISCOUNT

ALL OF STANDARD QUALITY

JUST TAKE 1/3 OFF THE MARKED PRICES

Dozens of other Bedroom Pieces at 33 1/3% off. Can anyone afford to buy a piece of Furniture of any kind before seeing this \$250,000 stock? One of the largest and best selected stocks in St. Louis. All at a discount during this, our February Clearance Sale.



Only 28 of These Beds—Beautifully Finished
Width, 4 ft. 6 in. Height, 58 in.)
Oak, Mahogany, Bird's-Eye Maple—
regular value \$22.50.
Now \$15.00



32 of These Roomy Chiffoniers
Also with oval mirror.
Top, 28x22. Oval mirror,
28x22. Oak, Mahogany,
Bird's-Eye Maple—
regular value \$22.50.
Now \$17.00

PRUFROCK-LITTON CO.
Entire Block—Fourth and St. Charles Streets
Buy Now—This Bedroom Sale Closes in a Few Days

March and April brides
should select their out-
fits now. We will de-
liver them when you
are ready. Buy to-
morrow and save.

The POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO. FEB. 7, 1915
Sunday Magazine



THE EARTHQUAKE

By WALTER MALONE

Judge Malone of Memphis, Tenn., author of the remarkable American epic poem, "Hernando de Soto" (just published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York) from which the following impressive and peculiarly timely passage is extracted, has put forth several earlier volumes of lyrics, including the famous lines on "Opportunity." Alfred Austin, the English Laureate, writes of this American contemporary's work: "I find in it reference to the best traditions of English poetry, and a rare power of continuous yet never tiresome narrative."

Bells toll in steeples where no human hand
Puts forth to ring them; great cathedral walls
Fall crashing to the ground, and overwhelm
Under their ruins frantic multitudes
Whose shrieks they smother into silence. Birds
Are stifled by the ashes and the fumes,
And fall like dead leaves headlong from the skies,
Wild beasts forsake their highland fastnesses
In rocky dens and caverns, or their lairs
Amidst the forest's deep untrdden glooms,
Trembling with terror, and into homes of men
Creep tamed and whining. Everlasting hills
Seem sick men writhing in convulsive spasms;
The mountains rock and quiver; ocean waves
Dash wildly on the promontory's brow.
Keen lightnings round the lofty craters glister;
The sun turns red, grows murky, disappears.
With wrench on wrench and frightful quake on quake
The heavens and the earth seem gulped together.
Stupendous charms yawn; in awful pangs
The hoarse-voiced subterranean thunder roars;

Explosion on explosion rends the peaks
With great concussions that the mariner
Feels on his bark an hundred leagues at sea.
Amidst the din of houses tumbling down,
The sickening shocks, the suffocating dust,
And the deep darkness veiling earth and heaven,
Women and men, bewildered, agonized,
And lifting feeble rushlights in their hands,
Rush to and fro, crying the names of friends
Now lost or dead. But through that sulphurous pall
Their tapers glimmer but a cubit's length,
And none can find his comrade. On their heads
They scatter dust, or on their shoulders bear
The weight of heavy crosses for their sins.
And quivering through that midnight of despair.
One hears the deep-toned chanting of the priest,
While frenzied mortals, barefoot, grimed with soot,
In rage and tatters, with disheveled hair,
With white lips, and with wild, distended eyes,
Delirious in their terror, supplicate.
And shriek to God to save them from their doom.

WHY I AM AN OPTIMIST

By GERALD STANLEY LEE



But I promised a second reason in my letter of this week.

I am good-natured with the rich because they cannot scare me. They have done their worst. I am no longer afraid of rich men today and of what they are going to be able to do in the world. As long as I was scared I was horrid. I admit this. But the first minute I began to see what I am seeing now with overwhelming clearness and matter-of-factness—namely, how much our common laboring men in America can be believed in and how much they can be trusted—I stopped being afraid of employers.

When I get to thinking, as I do nearly every day, of the things that American laboring men are already doing, of the things that they are bound to do to rich people, I am no longer afraid. The rich will be helpless in our hands a few years from now.

They are going to be obliged anyway to do what we tell them we want them to do and what we are doing, and they are going to be obliged to help us do it. Their only chance, really, now, is to learn how to do teamwork with us. Since I have seen this idea and have seen how it is practically working out every day among the rich and among the poor about me, I have been able to afford to enjoy the personal luxury of keeping my temper.

Not that I don't ever lose it. God save me from not knowing enough to get mad—to get ugly with the rich at times—but I am more interested now every year in being good-natured, in being practical and cool with the rich, in getting what I want instead of merely getting my emotions about it.

There are two facts that are being forced more and more upon my mind every day as I contemplate the position of the capitalists and of the great employers of this country. The rich in America are going to be saved, are going to be pulled out of the hole they are in now in their own behalf, and in behalf of all of us, by two classes of persons, the two most important classes of persons we have in America—by laboring men and by inventors. The inventors may be called the great men or heroes of the labor world. They labor with their minds for the freedom of all of us and for the freedom of all who labor with their hands.

What's the matter with the world now is and what has been the matter with it for the last fifty years is largely that the best men in business have not been allowed to be (except here and there) in the best places. The men who hold on to money have been in the best places. It has been a bankers' world. If a great man or an inventor wanted anything—he had to ask a banker if he could have it. In the last twenty years it has been slowly turning around and now or almost now, if bankers want anything—even if what they want is merely to hold on to their money—they have to ask some inventor if he won't please help them. The men who hold on to things today are being ousted by the men who think of things.

It is because I believe that the best men—the inventors—are not in the best places, and are now setting up at last inventions for getting themselves into those places, that I am an optimist. A large part of being an inventor is position. An inventor may be said to be a man with a decimal point in his brains. The figures are all there stored up in him, say 1,000,000; and when we let him work through to a position or give him office, the 1,000,000 or one-tenth of a cent man counts suddenly (all those zeros and things) as 1,000,000.00 or a million dollar man.

The inventors are getting the positions. In these scientific days when



GERALD STANLEY LEE

everybody is waking up and everybody is seeing—even the rich—that if a thing gets done in this world, it gets done by scientific methods and by scientific men and by men who think of things, the men who make things—the inventors—are crowding the men who hold things—the bankers—out of the right to say yes and the right to say no.

It is becoming an inventors' world.

This is a revolutionary fact. We must not be afraid of inventors the way we have learned to be afraid of bankers.

The moment it's an inventor's world it is going to be a good world. The big inventors are automatically unselfish. The long man cannot be separated from his long stride. Big motives and big ideas go together.

A man who thinks of something so big that it's for ninety million people, is not going to have time to bother and putter away on one man like himself—on one ninety-millionth of his job. The inventing temperament makes almost a self-indulgence of serving others.

If men who think begin running this business world everything will be turned upside down. The men who think will hire all the other men who think to help them. All of the superior creative minds that are held under in a holding-on or banker's world will be placed in power in a thinking-up or inventor's world.

In this way all our sadly earned notions about the poor and about the rich are going to be out of date. Everything that works in a holding-on world will stop working in a thinking-up world.

I am not scared about the rich because I trust inventors to manage them and keep them in their place. I am goodnatured because I see or think I see that by an implacable crowd-process the rich men that the crowd can't use and who can't do teamwork with the crowd and serve and express the crowd and the nation, are being ousted, and their positions taken by those who can; by men who use private initiative for public ends, who invest in teamwork for a crowd.

Major Higginson believes in letting rich men alone and letting them do things—and in private initiative. I believe in private initiative, too, but he thinks there must be injustice in private initiative anyway and in being kind. I don't. My idea is that if Major Higginson will carry through his idea of private initiative and invention a little further he will not need to fall back as he seems to do on a discouraged and slovenly virtue like kindness.

We are already kind (God help us) and what we want now is enough initiative in American life, enough freedom from millionaire unions and labor unions to let our men who think of things find a premium instead of a penalty being put on them for doing it. When we have accumulated enough competitively selected, labor-fostered, and capital-fostered brains and initiative, we will soon have our inventors inventing for us social machines for working kindness through justice.

We face a new era. In an inventor's age we ask of rich and of poor alike: "What can you think of?" We are tired in this world, every time we see an idea near by, of this old eternal running and teasing for money. Why run? Why tease? Who are these people that we should ask them? We will strip their souls naked and we will find out. If a man has a soul, the more money he has and the more wages are being paid by him, the better we like it.

In very truth, we will consider the rich, but we are not going to consider the urns in their great windows, their motor cars or bank accounts. We are studying their faces. Have they got anything in their faces—the show-windows of their souls—that we want? If they have not we will help them move on. We will not live in a world, if we can help it, seeing all these poor people about us everywhere with their thoughtless heads and bored faces sitting on piles of our money—of everybody's money!



The AMERICAN } As Seen by BEATRICE WIFE-HUSBAND } FORBES-ROBERTSON -HOME } HALE

Noted English woman, who charmed St. Louisans a few months ago, sets forth her impressions of married life in this country

AMERICAN married life is a condition in which the sexes are segregated, wittily remarks Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, in her new book, which is a polemical contribution to the feminist movement. And then, for fear her opinions might be misunderstood, she hastens to add that the American home, with its many faults, is about the best home to be found anywhere in creation, that American husbands, if somewhat obtuse about some matters, are the best husbands ever and that American wives have no superiors on the face of the earth.

St. Louisans will find added piquancy in her remarks, from the fact that Mrs. Hale was in this city last April. She was on a lecture tour of the Middle West and when in this city was the guest of the exclusive Wednesday Club. She admits that her judgment of American homes has been formed from personal observation upon her lecture tours. Of course she does not specifically exclude St. Louis homes from her criticisms, although St. Louisans, who know their own city so well, might almost have expected her to do so.

If all the protagonists of equal rights between the sexes were as clever and as diplomatic as is this niece of the great English actor, Forbes-Robertson, one could soon start a suffragette parade in any city in the country which would make a Labor day parade seem piddling and ineffectual in comparison. For whereas she frequently compels the male reader to swallow some very strong medicine, the pills are always sugar-coated. It is hard to be angry with one who tells you make your wife simply the shop-window of your business; you forgive her when she admits that, after all, you are a mighty good sort and, all things considered, give your wife a mighty good husband.

Mrs. Hale calls her book "What Women Want," (Frederick A. Stokes & Co.) and acknowledges in its preface that she is deeply indebted to her husband for his sympathy and assistance. Inasmuch as she takes occasion many times to speak about the duties of motherhood, she qualifies as competent to give expert advice by mentioning incidentally that she has several children of her own. She also remarks that she is glad she can rear her daughters in the United States rather than in her native land, England, which is rather sweet of her.

The author, it will be remembered, was formerly an actress of no slight standing. She played leading roles with her uncle and with Beerbohm Tree and has starred both in England and in the United States. After her marriage and her withdrawal from the stage she has lectured in this country on feminism, poetry, politics and the drama.

"In America," she says, "the segregation of the sexes after marriage appears to foreigners one of the most singular and unfortunate developments of social life. It is breaking down before the encroaching popularity of games and country clubs, and it has never been more than partial in small towns, but in the cities it is almost complete.

"The American man is, materially speaking, the finest the more they desire the child which shall immortalize his world, but he wrongs both himself and their love. With most women—though not all—the condition is the same. The wife every day of life is the mother of her mate. The great majority of women do not desire a child by a man they no longer love, and if the wife of a business man finds the flower of her love prone for lack of tending, can the blame of its withering fairly be laid upon her?

"The American woman is proud and has a high standard in marriage. She is perhaps not wholly pitiful, but the young are never that, and she is the daughter of the young. She demands much of marriage, and when it fails her, is apt to forego it. Hence the high divorce rate. She does not compromise easily—again the quality of a youthful race. She is over-confident, perhaps, of her ability to wrest the best from life, even at the cost of bruises. But what is the net result of this refusal to accept the second best? What is the status of marriage in America? Unhesitatingly I say that nowhere is it held more highly and nowhere does it better deserve to be so held. The American middle class marriage, made young between people of the same class, often educated at the same school, with a college training behind them and honest ambition before, is, I believe, the finest in the world today."

Mrs. Hale's book seems to preach that the average man needs a great deal of education to get him to look at the feminist movement with unprejudiced eyes. Indeed, she finds many caustic things to say about the intelligence and knowledge of the average man. In one place she calls him "inexorable man, the God-head in the beast." In another she refers to him as "Man the Romancer," and in another as "the Teller of Tales." "A farmer's wife is his partner," she declares, "a nobleman's lady is a helpmate, a business man's wife resists the assaults of feminism, even when the defenses of his reason have fallen."

appreciation of its worth than he. He encourages his wife to love money, but for himself it is the game that he loves. He is the world's keenest hunter, but he hunts dividends instead of foxes; he is the world's greatest fighter, but he fights rival corporations, not rival armies. He lives more intensely than any other man, and knows less of living. His comprehension of life is as limited as would be that of a soldier who had never done anything but maneuver, or a hunter who had spent his whole life following the spoor of his prey. Until recently this business man prided himself upon taking no holidays and found himself old at 50. He was splendid, but he was not a husband, still less a father.

"The effect of this method of life upon the home is obvious. I believe Arnold Bennett did not exaggerate when he observed that the American man goes home to his office in the morning and away from home to his house at night. To the business man his home is often a strange house in which he sleeps, occupied for a few years only by one or two unknown children, and for part of each year by a charming woman whom he admires, and who uses it to give luncheon parties to women. This charming lady is quite faithful to him, and he is, I believe, usually so to her, but rather because he loves others less than because he loves her more. This man puts his wife first after his business—but such a long way after!"

"The situation is rapidly changing for the better. The men of this generation refuse to stand the pace of the last. The automobile and the golf course lure them for the week-ends, and the fast developing country life claims part of their summer. Their wives play golf with them and cultivate their gardens.

"But one can understand how the older conditions

encourage feminism. The wives of the earlier type of men find their lives incomplete, and the intelligent among them inquire why, if marriage for women is the whole of life, they see so little of it. They assume it is not the whole, and seek to find life's other parts. Hence the clubs and all the other organizations of which I have spoken.

"There has been a great deal of cant about the small family of the American woman. There are instances, of course, particularly among the over-rich, but in the main I believe the accusation to be grossly exaggerated. The subject is difficult, but until we know much more about the results of climate, unnatural upbringing, idleness and lack of exercise upon the fertility of women, we had best be lenient in our judgments. Also, until we know more of the man's share in these results, discretion is perhaps the better part of condemnation. In my own very wide acquaintance with women I most rarely met one who does not desire children.

"It may perhaps be the decadence of love brought about by the over-absorption of men in business contributes in no small degree to the reduction of families. Normally, the more love there is between a couple, the more desire the child which shall immortalize the race. The great majority of women do not desire a child by a man they no longer love, and if the wife of a business man finds the flower of her love prone for lack of tending, can the blame of its withering fairly be laid upon her?

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BEATRICE FORBES-ROBERTSON HALE.

Once more, the Average Man is branded as "that bundle of variability and obstinacy, sentimentality and practicality." "Man," she declares, "with his infinitely superior mental training, should have been able, at least to know woman as well as she knows him. He has not tried. Herein lies the key to his opposition to her great cause, and the reason why bitterness, answering that opposition, is largely out of place. He has not really objected to feminism because he has not known what it is. He has not known what it is because he has preferred to remain in ignorance. He has objected to what he thought was the movement of what he thought were women. Our task has been to force enlightenment upon his chosen benightedness."

One of man's excuses has been, the writer adds, that he is a lover. "A man's love is so largely based upon glamor," she continues, "that only when it is very strong can it endure the light of truth on the beloved. Men have more passion possibly—although that is open to question—than women, but certainly they have less love, because they do not father the beloved as the woman mothers her man. Therefore, to stimulate their love, men desire mystery. The beloved must be veiled, hidden, sphinx-like, esoteric. She must be variable, uncertain, never wholly won, so that he may never wholly cease to pursue. * * * Women are the priestesses of love, men merely his acolytes."

Speaking of romanticism in another place the author says: "It is strongest, of course, in young men, who are ignorant of life, so that I always expect a man under 25 to be an anti-feminist, unless he has exceptional intelligence. An average romantic man, and nearly all men are romantic, prefers to see 'woman' as an exquisite and mysterious being removed from the realities of life, a creature to be conquered, guarded, protected and indulged, on whom no wind must blow and whose bloom must be shielded from the scorching sun. She is a 'rose' and her infant a 'rosebud.' (After some years she will become an 'old girl,' and her child a 'young limb.') This is his vision, and he does not wish to know that nature's real woman is a creature made to work and to suffer, with a back and arms strong for burdens and a heart courageous in agony, swift of foot, quick of hand and brain, and marked with the lines of thought that give character to beauty. He does not wish to know this, and he does not see the greater vision of love upon the free and windswept hills of life—strong and fearless—the splendid mating of life's highest form, the developed human pair."

As to feminism in literature, Mrs. Hale says that Charlotte Bronte, in the character of Jane Eyre, created the first wholly realistic heroine of English fiction. George Eliot left the cause of her sex where she found it. George Meredith was in fiction what Ibsen was in drama—the prophet of feminism. Edith Wharton and Mrs. Humphry Ward remain little touched by the ever-widening circle of feminist ideals. John Galsworthy's heroines seem completely the victims of British law and custom, and of the all-conquering egotism of the British male. Of H. G. Wells the author says that "there seems to be some toughness in the instinct of the pure Englishman that often resists the assaults of feminism, even when the defenses of his reason have fallen."



He has not known what feminism is because he has preferred to remain in ignorance.



Men desire mystery to stimulate their love—the beloved must be veiled, hidden, sphinx-like.



One of man's excuses has been that he is a lover.

American married life is a condition in which the sexes are segregated.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH -FEBRUARY 7, 1915.

“Ladies and Gentlemen”

By Charles Dana Gibson

NUMBER THREE
CHILD'S love of make-believe is portrayed in the third of the new series of drawings by the famous illustrator in black and white.
A The little hostess, just as grown-ups do, has arisen to entertain her guests—two dogs and a doll—with an example of her post-prandial oratory. There can be no doubt that the speaker's witty and eloquent points are being received with loyal admiration by her hearers.

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Miss Ethel Pettit, of Stuttgart, Ark., tripped out of sage-brush into New York spotlight as leading woman in Andreas Dippel's production, "The Lilac Domino" & "Bravo!" cried Victor Herbert at her debut on stage

OUT of Arkansas of all places—for in the eyes of the benighted East this State is celebrated chiefly for its razor-back hogs and its consumption of quinine—there has come to amaze and delight New York that product of highly finished art, a prima donna. One of the most talked-of persons just now on Broadway, the hub of the American theatrical world, is Miss Ethel Pettit, a native of Stuttgart, Ark., who, in her twenty-second year, has won a triumph as alternate leading lady in the comic opera, "The Lilac Domino," produced at the Forty-fourth Street Theater by Andreas Dippel, former manager of the Chicago Grand Opera Company.

On the night of Miss Pettit's debut in the leading role, a gentleman of distinguished appearance sat in a seat near the front. As the little slip of a girl from Arkansas went through her part with the confidence of a veteran, and as her soprano voice, fresh and supple with youth, trilled its notes with the ease of a bird, he was heard more than once to exclaim: "Bravo! bravo!" It was Victor Herbert, perhaps the foremost musical authority and composer in the United States.

The story of Miss Pettit's advancement from Stuttgart, a town of about 3000 inhabitants, to the center of Broadway's limelight, is compounded of about equal parts of good luck and girlish ambition and determination. In the first place, she had the excellent judgment to choose as a brother C. E. Pettit, a Yale man and a successful Stuttgart attorney. He was determined that his sister, left an orphan when a child, should have the best educational advantages. She was sent to Belmont College, at Knoxville, Tenn., and then to Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City, for a course in history and domestic science.

During her first year at Barnard, she made the acquaintance of Miss Louise Cox of the Metropolitan Opera Company, who awakened her interest in music. The Southwestern girl discovered that she was far more interested in singing than she was in sines, cosines and psychology. She determined that the real direction of her talent lay in vocal music. Her brother's consent was easily won. So she left college and began a course of instruction under one of the foremost music teachers of New York.

There followed four long years of the deadly toll which perhaps singers know better than any other musical students. Then came the first faint dawning of future fame. She obtained an opportunity to sing a song behind the scenes in the Belasco production, "Years of Discretion." This was, strictly speaking, not a public appearance, for she was invisible to the audience. But her name was on the program, a copy of which she still retains as a precious memento.

Upon the disbandment of the Chicago Grand Opera Company, Andreas Dippel sought in New York to re-establish opera bouffe on its old pedestal, from which it had been displaced by musical comedy. As a vehicle he chose "The Lilac Domino," which he rescued from the war zone in Europe. He gave public hearings to those who aspired to join his company, and engaged Miss Pettit for the chorus. She promptly seized the



Three views of Miss Ethel Pettit.

opportunity to undergo the leading women, Miss Eleanor Painter and a Miss Riegelman, who alternated in the rather trying role of Georgeine de Brisac. She thus prepared a way for fortune to aid her, as that fickle goddess traditionally does for those who aid themselves.

In her mysterious way, fortune took an unexpected way of providing for Miss Pettit's advancement. At rehearsals, one afternoon, Miss Painter was absent because of vastly important business—that of having some dresses fitted, it was reported. Miss Riegelman, being put through her paces, insisted upon taking one gait while the stage director demanded another. At last temperament asserted itself. Miss Riegelman seized her hat and coat and marched indignantly out of the theater.

This was the Arkansas girl's cue to step forward, and she took it without flinching. She announced that she had been understanding the role and would like to voice, but with a feeble brain, he still remains in obscurity in Naples.

PAGE FIVE

fully
at the
slight figure
and the dark,
earnest face.

"Oh, all right," he
grumbled at last. "Just
try to read the lines. You haven't had any training
in acting them."

"But I would much rather act them, too," announced the audacious little outlander from Stuttgart. The director stared, but finally unleashed an admiring grin.

"Go as far as you like," he said.

How well she succeeded was shown by the subsequent behavior of the other members of the cast. One must remember that professional jealousy is reputed to be by no means an absent characteristic in the theatrical world. It must be remembered, too, that they were old-timers on Broadway, and as such were about as skeptical of anything good coming out of Arkansas as were the Pharisees concerning Nazareth. Nevertheless, several of them hastened to Dippel to tell him what a remarkably talented singer and actress he possessed in young Miss Pettit. They were so enthusiastic that he finally said: "Well, we'll give her an orchestra rehearsal and see what she can make of it."

Before the rehearsal was half concluded Dippel was convinced that the judgment of his actors was excellent. As Miss Riegelman had passed on her way, the place left vacant was offered to Miss Pettit, and she made her debut on New Year's eve. The New York critics received her with great kindness and with pleasant prophecies for her future.

"Were you very nervous on your first appearance for a New York audience?" Miss Pettit

"Not in the least," she replied.

"Every minute of the performance.

nervous when I sang in church

She is a wholesome, nor friendly. She is fond of hour after hour over a book reading is biography next to music, is like motorizing, her especial hobbies are boys. Her ambition, if found an orphanage and an unfortunates.

She is continuing her vocal studies for the concert stage; great hope, she has confided to sing the title roles in "Thaïs" a

Lost! The World's Greatest

PASQUALE AMATO, leading baritone of the Metropolitan Opera Co., says that the greatest voice he ever heard belonged—and still belongs—to Gaetano Tedisco, a Neapolitan fisherman, but that it has been lost to the world because Tedisco does not possess mentality enough to master a grand opera repertoire.

While summering at Castlemare, some years ago, Amato was amazed to hear the fisherman, working at his nets, singing folksongs in a voice which the great baritone declares was richer and bigger than that of Caruso. His high notes had a luscious, golden beauty, his low notes the opulence of an organ diapason.

Imagining he had made a discovery that would give the world its greatest singer, Amato took Tedisco to the Naples Conservatory of Music and placed him under his own teacher, Maestro Carelli. Tedisco worked and studied for four years, and then made his debut as Alfredo Germont in "La Traviata." He sang like an angel.

He then took up the role of Count di Luna in "Il Trovatore." But by the time he had learned it, he had forgotten half the music of "La Traviata." While re-learning this, he forgot the music of "Il Trovatore." Then, studying the title role of "Rigoletto," he forgot both "La Traviata" and "Il Trovatore." With a divine voice, but with a feeble brain, he still remains in obscurity in Naples.

RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE

By ZANE GREY



Synopsis of Preceding Chapter

JANE WITHERSTEEN, a Mormon heiress, is beloved by Elder Tull, who covets Withersteen House with its thousands of cattle and the swiftest horses of the sage country. Her friendship for Bern Venters, a Gentile, one of her range riders, provokes Tull and his followers to seize Venters. They are about to give him a "Mormon whipping" when a stranger rides up. By the power of his name the Mormons are put to flight. For he is Lassiter, famed all over Utah as a Mormon-hater and Mormon-killer. Venters begs Jane to give him back his guns.

CHAPTER II. (Continued)

"O H, you fierce-blooded, savage youth! Can't I teach you forbearance? Bern, it's divine to forgive your enemies. Let not the sun go down upon thy wrath."

"Hush! Talk to me no more of mercy or religion—after today. Today this strange coming of Lassiter left me still a man, and now I'll die a man! * * * Give me my guns."

Silently she went into the house to return with a heavy cartridge belt and gun-filled sheath and a long rifle; these she handed to him, and as he buckled on the belt she stood before him in silent eloquence.

"Jane," he said, in gentler voice, "don't look so. I'm not going out to murder your churchman. I'll try to avoid him and all his men. But can't you see I've reached the end of my rope? Jane, you're a wonderful woman. Never was there a woman so unselfish and good. Only you're blind in one way. * * * Listen!"

From behind the grove came the clinking sound of horses in a rapid trot.

"Some of your riders," he continued. "It's getting time for the night shift. Let us go out to the bench in the grove and talk there."

It was still daylight in the open, but under the spreading cottonwoods shadows were obscuring the lanes. Venters drew Jane off from one of these into a shrub-lined trail, just wide enough for the two to walk abreast, and in a roundabout way led her far from the house to a knoll on the edge of the grove. Here in a secluded nook was a bench from which, through an opening in the tree-tops, could be seen the sage-slope and the wall of rock and the dim lines of canyons. Jane had not spoken since Venters had shocked her with his first harsh speech; but all the way she had clung to his arm, and now, as he stopped and laid his rifle against the bench, she still clung to him.

"Jane, I'm afraid I must leave you."

"Bern!" she cried.

"Yes, it looks that way. My position is not a happy one—I can't feel right—I've lost all!"

"I'll give you anything you—"

"Listen, please. When I say loss I don't mean what you think. I mean loss of good-will, good name—that which would have enabled me to stand up in this village without bitterness. Well, it's too late. * * * Now, as to the future, I think you'd do best to give me up. Tull is implacable. You ought to see from his intention today that—but you can't see. Your blindness—your damned religion! * * * Jane, forgive me—I'm sore within and something rankles. Well, I fear that invisible hand will turn its hidden work to your ruin."

"Invisible hand? Bern?"

"In your Bishop's shop?" Venters said it deliberately—release her as she started back. "He's not going forth to ruin me. Well, look forth to compel you to the will

"Tull is hard, I know. But with me for years."

"Excuses! You can't see it you'd not admit it. You're a Mormon of you. These any deed to go with their church, though they've done to the of Milly Erne's fate!"

"Perhaps, except the name of her here. But I must stop

in response. He helped her to the bench. And he respected a bed was full of woman's emotion, finding.

ent when the last ruddy rays of the momentarily before yielding to twilight.

Venters the outlook before him was in some sense similar to a feeling of his future, and with searching eyes he studied the beautiful purple, barren waste of sage. Here was the unknown and the perilous. The whole scene impressed Venters as a wild, austere, and mighty manifestation of nature. And as it somehow reminded him of his prospect in life, so it suddenly resembled the woman near him; only in her there were greater beauty and peril, a mystery more unsolvable, and something nameless that numbed his heart and dimmed his eye.

"Look! A rider!" exclaimed Jane, breaking the silence. "Can that be Lassiter?"

Venters moved his glance once more to the west. A horseman showed dark on the sky line, then merged into the color of the sage.

"It might be. But I think not—that fellow was coming in. One of your riders, more likely. Yes, I see him clearly now. And there's another."

"I see them, too."

"Jane, your riders seem as many as the bunches of sage. I ran into five yesterday way down near the trail to Deception Pass. They were with the white herd."

"You still go to that canyon? Bern, I wish you wouldn't. Oldring and his rustlers live somewhere down there."

"Well, what of that?"

"Tull has already hinted of your frequent trips into

Deception Pass."

"I know." Venters uttered a short laugh. "He'll make a rustler of me next. But, Jane, there's no water for 50 miles after I leave here, and that nearest is in the canyon. I must drink and water my horse. There! I see more riders. They are going out."

"The red herd is on the slope, toward the Pass."

Twilight was fast falling. A group of horsemen

crossed the dark line of low ground to become more

distinct as they climbed the slope. The silence broke

to a clear call from an incoming rider, and, almost like

the peal of a hunting horn, floated back the answer.

The outgoing riders moved swiftly, came sharply into

sight as they topped a ridge to show wild and black

above the horizon, and then passed down, dimming into

the purple of the sage.

"I hope they don't meet Lassiter," said Jane.

"So do I," replied Venters. "By this time the riders

of the night shift know what happened today. But

Lassiter will likely keep out of their way."

"Bern, who is Lassiter? He's only a name to me—a

terrible name."

"Who is he? I don't know, Jane. Nobody I ever

met knows him. He talks a little like a Texan, like

Milly Erne. Did you note that?"

"Yes. How strange of him to know of her! And

she lived here 10 years and has been dead two. Bern,

what do you know of Lassiter? Tell me what he has

done—why you spoke of him to Tull—threatening to

become another Lassiter yourself?"

"Jane, I only heard things, rumors, stories, most of

which I disbelieved. At Glaze his name was known,

but none of the riders or ranchers I knew there ever

met him. At Stone Bridge I never heard him men-

tioned. But at Sterling and villages north of there

he was spoken of often. I've never been in a village

which he had been known to visit. There were many

conflicting stories about him and his doings. Some

said he had shot up this and that Mormon village, and

others denied it. I'm inclined to believe he has, and

he's a man with marvelous quickness and accuracy in

the use of a Colt. And now that I've seen him I know

he's a man who is not to be trifled with. Lassiter was

born without fear. I watched him, his eyes which saw

me of his crouch before the draw. It was then I yelled

his name. I believe that yell saved Tull's life. At

any rate, I know this, between Tull and death there

wind, fragrant with the breath of sage. Keeping close

to the trail, he noiselessly slipped through the bushes, down

the knoll and on under the dark trees to the edge of

the grove. The sky was now turning from gray to

blue; stars had begun to light the earlier blackness;

"Jane, I've thought of that. I'll try."

"I must go now. And it hurts, for now I'll never be

sure of seeing you again. But tomorrow, Bern?"

"Tomorrow surely. I'll watch for Lassiter and ride

in with him."

"Good night."

Then she left him and moved away, a white, gliding

shape that soon vanished in the shadows.

Venters waited until the faint slam of a door assured

him she had reached the house; and then, taking up

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Riders of the Purple Sage (Continued)

to the edge of the cottonwoods, he went swiftly and silently westward. The grove was long and he had not long; on the morrow he meant to take the trail Deception Pass.

Venters rolled up his blankets and tied them and his meager pack together, then climbed out to look for his horse. He saw him, presently, a little way off in the gloom, waiting. Much before he had expected, judging from listening. Much before he had expected, judging from listening. They were riding along the border of the sage for a race, where thoroughbreds dotted the wonderful grazing ranges. Venters rode a horse that was sad proof of his misfortunes.

Then, with his back against a stone, Venters faced the east, and, stick in hand and idle blade, he waited. At length he saw a horse above a ridge, and he knew it to be Lassiter's black. Climbing to the highest rock so that he would show himself against the sky line, he stood and waved his hat. The almost instant turning of Lassiter's horse attested to the quickness of that rider's eye. Then Venters climbed down, saddled his horse, tied on his pack, and, with a word to his dogs, was about to ride out to meet Lassiter, when he concluded to wait for him there, on higher ground, where the outlook was commanding.

It had been long since Venters had experienced friendly greeting from a man. Lassiter's warmed in him something that had grown cold from neglect. And when he had returned it, with a strong grip of the iron hand that held his, and met the gray eyes, he knew that Lassiter and he were to be friends.

"Venters, let's talk awhile before we go down there," said Lassiter, slipping his bridle. "I ain't in no hurry. They're sure fine dogs you've got." With a rider's eye he took in the points of Venters' horse, but did not speak his thought. "Well, did anythin' come off after I left you last night?"

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"I can't say. I've known Mormons who pretended to be Gentiles."

"No Mormon ever pretended that unless he was a rustler," declared Venters.

"Mebbe so." "It's a hard country for anyone, but hardest for Gentiles. Did you ever know or hear of a Gentile prospering in a Mormon community?"

"I never did."

"Well, I want to get out of Utah. I've a mother living in Illinois. I want to go home. It's eight years now."

The older man's sympathy moved Venters to tell his story. He had left Quincy; run off to seek his fortune in the gold fields; had never gotten any farther than Salt Lake City; wandered here and there as helper, teamster, shepherd, and drifted southward over the divide and across the barrens and up the rugged plateau through the passes to the last border settlements. Here he became a rider of the sage, had stock of his own, and for a time prospered, until chance threw him in the employ of Jane Withersteen.

"Lassiter, I needn't tell you the rest."

"Well, it'd be no news to me. I know Mormons. I've seen their women's strange love an' patience an' sacrifice an' silence an' what I call madness for their idea of God. An' over against that I've seen the tricks of the men. An' work hand in hand, all together, an' in the dark. No man can hold out against them, unless he takes to packin' guns. For Mormons are slow to kill. That's the only good I ever seen in their religion. Venters, take this from me, these Mormons ain't just right in their minds. Else could a Mormon marry one woman when he already had a wife, an' call it duty?"

"Lassiter, you think as I think," returned Venters.

"How'd it come then that you never threw a gun on Tull or some of them?" inquired the rider, curiously.

"Jane pleaded with me, begged me to be patient, to overlook. She even took my guns from me. I lost all before I knew it," replied Venters, with the red color in his face. "But, Lassiter, listen. Out of the wreck I saved a Winchester, two Colts and plenty of shells. I packed these down into Deception Pass. There, almost every day for six months, I have practised with my rifle till the barrel burned my hands. Practised the draw—the firing of a Colt, hour after hour!"

"Now that's interestin' to me," said Lassiter, with a quick uplift of his head and a concentration of his gray gaze on Venters. "Could you throw a gun before you began that practisin'?"

"Yes. And now—" Venters made a lightning-swift movement.

Lassiter smiled, and then his bronzed eyelids narrowed till his eyes seemed more gray slits. "You'll kill Tull!" He did not question; he affirmed.

"I promised Jane Withersteen I'd try to avoid Tull. I'll keep my word. But sooner or later Tull and I will meet. As I feel now, if he looks at me I'll draw!"

"I reckon so. There'll be hell down there, presently." He paused a moment and flicked a sage-brush with a quick quirk. "Venters, seein' as you're considerable worked up, tell me Milly Erne's story."

Venters' agitation stilled to the trace of suppressed eagerness in Lassiter's query.

"Milly Erne's story? Well, Lassiter, I'll tell you what I know. Milly Erne had been in Cottonwoods years when I first arrived there, and most of what I tell you happened before my arrival. I got to know her pretty well. She was a slip of a woman, and crazy on religion. I conceived an idea that I never mentioned—I thought she was at heart more Gentile than Mormon. But she passed as a Mormon, and certainly she had the Mormon woman's locked lips. You know, in every Mormon village there are women who seem mysterious to us, but about Milly there was more than the ordinary mystery. When she came to Cottonwoods she had a beautiful little girl whom she loved passionately. Milly was not known openly in Cottonwoods as a Mormon wife. That she really was a Mormon wife I have no doubt. Perhaps the Mormon's other wife or wives would not acknowledge Milly. Such things happen in these villages. Mormon wives wear yokes, but they get passing of the hours. But now he sensed action in Jealous. Well, whatever had brought Milly to this immediate present: the day promised another meet-

country—love or madness of religion—she repented of her sins. The grove was long and he had not long; on the morrow he meant to take the trail Deception Pass.

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"I can't say. I've known Mormons who pretended to be Gentiles."

"No Mormon ever pretended that unless he was a rustler," declared Venters.

"Mebbe so." "It's a hard country for anyone, but hardest for Gentiles. Did you ever know or hear of a Gentile prospering in a Mormon community?"

"I never did."

"Well, I want to get out of Utah. I've a mother living in Illinois. I want to go home. It's eight years now."

The older man's sympathy moved Venters to tell his story. He had left Quincy; run off to seek his fortune in the gold fields; had never gotten any farther than Salt Lake City; wandered here and there as helper, teamster, shepherd, and drifted southward over the divide and across the barrens and up the rugged plateau through the passes to the last border settlements. Here he became a rider of the sage, had stock of his own, and for a time prospered, until chance threw him in the employ of Jane Withersteen.

"Lassiter, I needn't tell you the rest."

"Well, it'd be no news to me. I know Mormons. I've seen their women's strange love an' patience an' sacrifice an' silence an' what I call madness for their idea of God. An' over against that I've seen the tricks of the men. An' work hand in hand, all together, an' in the dark. No man can hold out against them, unless he takes to packin' guns. For Mormons are slow to kill. That's the only good I ever seen in their religion. Venters, take this from me, these Mormons ain't just right in their minds. Else could a Mormon marry one woman when he already had a wife, an' call it duty?"

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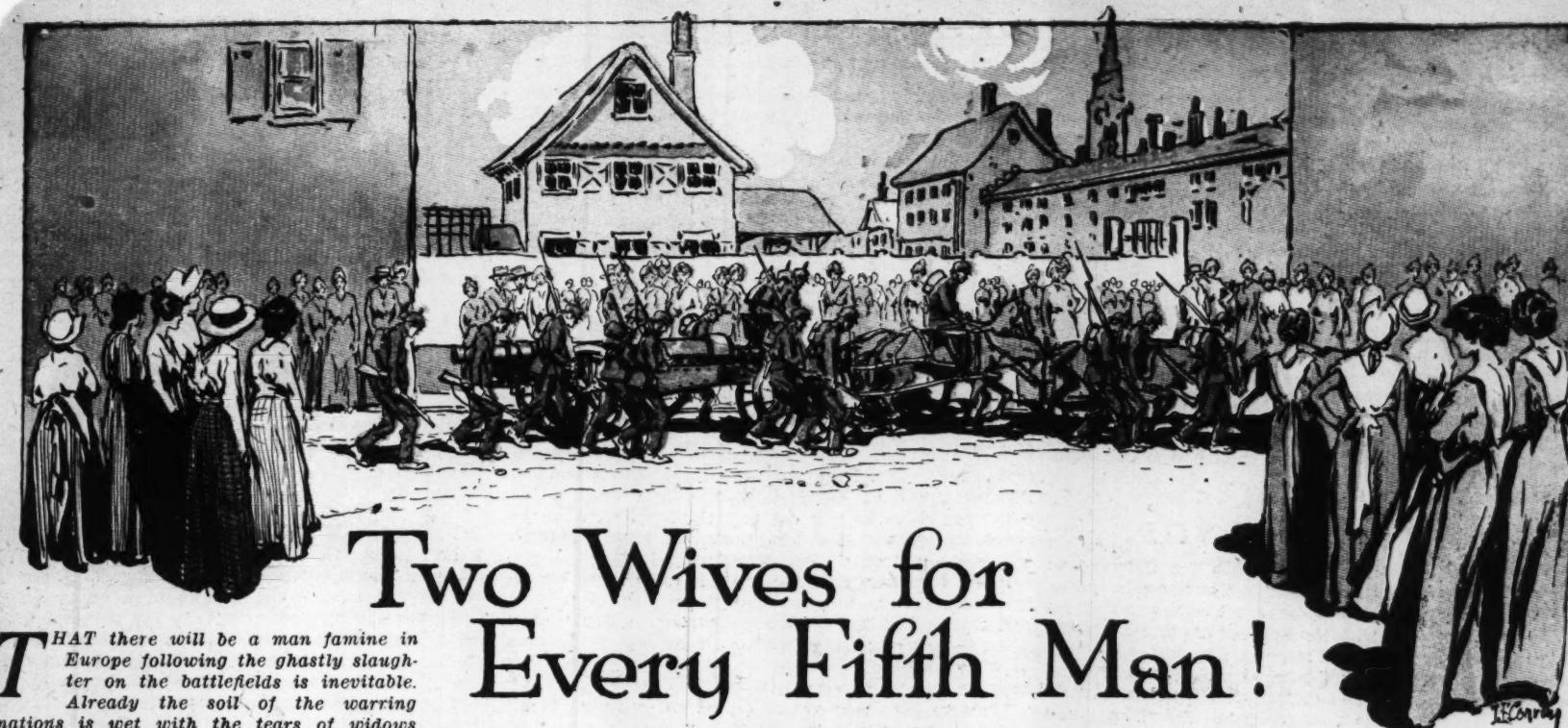
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Two Wives for Every Fifth Man!

THAT there will be a man famine in Europe following the ghastly slaughter on the battlefields is inevitable. Already the soil of the warring nations is wet with the tears of widows and sweethearts bereft. But that Christian communities will at this stage in the world's history depart from a principle of life so sanctified by revelation and justified by experience as Monogamy is unthinkable. Polygamy, even as a temporary expedient to recuperate populations ravaged by bullets, is so antagonistic to the habits and prejudices of civilization that even the suggestion sounds like a profane joke. The author of this article, Prince Sarath Kumar Ghosh, who is now lecturing in the United States, is an Indian, nephew of the Rajah of Goshpara. He was educated in a different tradition than our own, and though he has passed through Oxford University in England and is a distinguished student of sociology and ethnology he fails to grasp the profound adhesion to the monogamous principle in Christian countries. However, by reason of his intellectual attainments, for he is the author of several treatises on sociological problems, has successfully executed diplomatic commissions for the British Government, and has been invited to lecture before the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, on "The Origin of Civilization," his solution is entitled at least to curious consideration.

The War and Polygamy

By Sarath Kumar Ghosh

IF this war stops tomorrow one man out of ten in the belligerent nations must in future be allowed to take a second wife—if every woman in those nations is to have a husband of some sort. If the war lasts six months more, one man out of every eight must have the extra wife; and if the slaughter continues through next year, then every fifth woman must share a husband with another woman.

Polygamy began in two ways. First, by powerful men, such as Kings, forcibly taking more than one wife. But these were exceptional cases; for Kings are rare. Secondly, and mainly, polygamy came into general vogue among certain nations owing to the slaughter of men in war and the consequent preponderance of women. Europe is drifting to that condition in the twentieth century.

What have the women of the belligerent nations to say to that? And what the women of America and other neutral nations?

Consider conditions in Great Britain even before the war. The number of her fighting men is indeed less than that of Germany, Russia, France or Austria; yet, before the war, out of her total population of 45,000,000, the females outnumbered the males by 1,200,000. This was not due to any immediate cause, but to a steady growth in the past 40 years. The question of Woman's Suffrage is but a result of this disparity, and will probably reach a crisis after the war.

In every civilized country more male babies are born than female, but they die more quickly—especially in the first few years of infancy. In Great Britain equality between the male and female babies is reached after the first or second year; and henceforth the preponderance of surviving females begins to pile up.

Hence, subtracting the initial excess of male babies, we find that the deficit in males in comparison with females, if reckoned only within the marriageable age, is increased to about 1,500,000. There are 6,000,000 males in Great Britain between the ages of 20 and 50, 7,500,000 females between the ages of 15 and 40. That is, four possible husbands for five possible wives. Thus every fourth man must be assigned a second wife—if all women are to be allowed the right to wifehood and motherhood, legitimately and honorably. The only alternative is to keep every fifth woman in eternal spinsterhood, and deny her the rights of nature.

In individual localities the disparity, under even normal conditions, is still more startling. Cities and towns in Great Britain, unlike the United States of America, are sharply divided into residential and commercial; for instance, all the cathedral cities are mainly residential. And in them there are generally three

POLYGAMY NOT NECESSARY

By Dr. Woods Hutchinson.

THERE is no clean-cut historical record anywhere of racial vitality having been impaired by war. The actual number of killed in our Civil War was about 5 per cent of all the adult males, a little over 1½ per cent a year. As a matter of fact it is exceedingly rare that 5 per cent are killed in war. Therefore it can exercise only that fraction of influence upon the vigor and vitality of the race. There are about 460,000,000 people in the countries involved in the war, and about thirteen or fourteen millions are in the field—just about 3 per cent—and not more than 10 per cent of them will be killed.

Startling and abhorrent suggestion advanced by Indian Prince as solution of the problem of European repopulation at the war's end. He advocates kulinism, or scientific polygamy, permitting double marriages to selected men

women to every two men, as the other men have gone to the business cities to make a living.

Now, consider the effect of the war. According to a recent statement of Mr. Lloyd-George, 2,000,000 men in Great Britain between the ages of 20 and 50 are now under arms, that is, one-third of the entire male population between those ages. No doubt British casualties so far have been small; about 150,000, of which actual deaths, as the result of battle, do not exceed 30,000.

But so far, the British forces, like the rest of the allies, have been mainly on the defense; so when they take the offensive in the near future, their loss of life will be proportionately greater. For the next four months on that basis the British loss in life might well be 50,000; and so on for successive periods. For an entire year the British deaths are the results of battle cannot be less than 150,000, if actual fighting continues as heretofore. That is rather an under-estimate, as the fighting will be far fiercer if the Germans are to be driven inch by inch out of the allies' territory. The French actually lost as many in the four months of the Franco-German War, though their forces numbered far less than what the British forces at the front will be before the war is over.

This estimate includes only deaths as the direct result of battle. It does not include deaths from diseases and their after-effects. These are generally far in excess of deaths from wounds, especially in a prolonged war; and the longer the period, the greater does the disparity grow, owing to the inevitable breakdown in sanitary arrangements, the surface contamination of the earth in the war zone, and overwork of the medical staff. In the Boer War the total British deaths from battle numbered 5,000; from disease, 21,000—or about four times as many. No doubt medical science has improved since then. But how much? Even if it reduces the loss by disease to half that scale, it will still be twice as much as that from battle.

In this context the after effect of disease must be taken into account. Men who have actually recovered from typhoid or dysentery, and have returned to civil life, often succumb to other diseases in a few years. Their deaths also must be reckoned in the final account.

So, if the war is prolonged for another year—with Germany with her back to the wall on the banks of the Rhine—Great Britain must be prepared to count off half a million of her sons as her total cost in lives. Of these the bulk will be young men of 20 to 30, who will have to bear the brunt of the attack; hence, most of them unmarried at present—their future wives under normal conditions being the growing girls of 12 to 18 of today.

Take that into account with the existing preponderance of females of the marriageable age, and consider the plight of these girls one to ten years hence, when they are seeking husbands. Every fourth girl without the possibility of a husband, unless—polygamy.

And if that be done in the greenwood, what shall it be in the dry? What of Germany, Russia, France, Austria, whose loss in actual deaths will be far greater? Germany's entire manhood numbers 8,000,000. Her casualties so far have been 1,200,000, of which the actual deaths from battle are 250,000. If these do not total 500,000 in another year, she will be fortunate. Add that to the loss by disease during the war and its after-effect in following years on a similar scale, and her full toll in lives may amount to 1,600,000, or one-fifth of her entire manhood.

And Germany is prepared to pay that price rather than yield; which is not so great a price as was paid by France under Napoleon. Napoleon used up 2,000,000 Frenchmen in his 20 years of warfare, though his armies—except the Grand Army of Russia, composed of several nations besides France—were puny in comparison with modern armies; and the population of France was only 17,000,000. In effect that amounted to the entire virile manhood of France, leaving it to the feeble to continue the race, so that in consequence the stature of Frenchmen was reduced by nearly two inches.

In the present war France has yet to oust the invader from her soil, inch by inch. In which, being on the aggressive, her loss will be at least as great as that of the German forces opposed to her. So on that scale alone the total toll in French lives from battle the disease after another year may well amount to 700,000, or nearly one-sixth of her entire manhood. In this connection some instructive

(Continued on Page 14.)

POLYGAMY AFTER THE WAR

By Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

IN some countries there will not remain enough men to rebuild the ruined homes. The destruction of humanity in this war is beyond anything heretofore dreamed of. After the Thirty Years' War Germany permitted a plurality of wives, so great had been the loss of men in the country. It is not impossible that such conditions will follow this conflict, for war is destroying men as never before.

MRS. ROSE CARLSON, "ASSISTANT GOVERNOR" OF COLORADO.

She was appointed by her husband, Gov. George A. Carlson, and though she draws no salary, it will depend on her judgment regarding legislation upon feminine matters whether it becomes a law or is vetoed

COLOMDO, second State in the Union to adopt woman suffrage, is the first to have the honor of elevating a woman to the position of "Assistant Governor." The holder of this title, only a step lower in dignity than that of Governor itself, is Mrs. Rose Carlson, young, pretty and efficient.

Mrs. Carlson, as soon as her four little children recover from colds, is to establish herself during hours duly set in the gubernatorial offices at the Capitol in Denver, and pass upon measures enacted by the Legislature. Those which she approves will become law. Those which she opposes will be vetoed.

This is true because her husband says so. He happens to be George A. Carlson, Governor of Colorado. He declared that in matters coming within her jurisdiction he will accept his wife's judgment as final. Measures which she endorses he will sign. Those of which she disapproves he will veto.

But someone may object that the statutes of Colorado make no provision for any such office as that of "Assistant Governor." Well, suppose they don't. That did not prevent Gov. Carlson from creating the title and nominating his wife to wear it and wield its prerogatives. She will draw no salary and will fill no official position. But she will have the substance, if not the shadow, of power. For her husband says he will accept her advice in legislative matters as that of his most honest and most loyal friend.

Her duty will be to exercise supreme supervision over all legislation pertaining to women and children. That this will be a large field is promised by the fact that women have the vote in Colorado and are keenly alert in behalf of their interests and those of their children.

In announcing the appointment of Mrs. Carlson to the position of "Assistant Governor," her husband explained:

"My wife leaves a large part of the training of our boys to me, because she believes that I understand boy nature better than she. For the same reason I leave the rearing of the girls to her. On the same principle, I believe her better fitted to look after the needs of women and children than I, a man. Both the feminine and masculine points of view are essential in conducting a household; so why not in conducting a State? I have made my wife a member of my administration so that through her it may gain the woman's point of view."

Mrs. Carlson's elevation has been received with general approval throughout Colorado. The women hail it as a recognition of their sex which has never before been granted. Women prominent in public life declare they would rather deal with Mrs. Carlson than with her husband, because, as a woman, she has a more sympathetic comprehension of the needs of other women and their children. But there were a few protests, based on a fear that Mrs. Carlson would "run" her husband. Such fears, however, she maintains are groundless.

"My husband," she said, "is a very strong-willed person when once his mind is made up. I shall have to give him a good reason before he signs or vetoes any bill upon my recommendation."

It is announced that Mrs. Carlson will be in daily attendance at the Statehouse during regular hours, where she will meet the women who wish to discuss any laws proposed. Since Carlson took office, his wife has been besieged by women with some matter or other which they wished to call to his attention.

Mrs. Carlson was trained for the career of a teacher during the last two years she studied at the Colorado State Normal School, from which she was graduated. For a time she held the position of instructor in physical culture in the public schools. She also had a brief experience, before her marriage, as a country schoolma'am.

When Carlson was Deputy District Attorney, and, later, District Attorney of Weld County, he handled many criminal cases. These he discussed with his wife and frequently asked her opinion. In this way she got an insight into many phases of life. Among the cases they discussed there were many involving boys and girls, and she tried at that time to discover some way to handle problems of this character.

"I think," she says, explaining her views of her new duties, "that there should be some law or regulation holding parents personally responsible for the acts of their sons and daughters up to a certain age. Or, perhaps, there should be laws passed making the State the foster parent of wayward children without subjecting the boys and girls to the disgrace of a court trial or the depressing influences of incarceration in an institution conducted along the lines of a prison."

"My heart goes out to the young girls of the world. In most cases you will find that they are not to blame for their misfortunes. Lack of proper training in childhood and environment have been blamed for this. Selfishness, expressed in the parents' disregard of their obligations to their children and to society, is the basic cause."



MRS. ROSE CARLSON

"In providing for the restraint and reform of wayward girls as little humiliation as possible should be provided, for often a seemingly slight punishment will leave an everlasting scar on the girl's memory."

Then Mrs. Carlson, speaking to a Post-Dispatch reporter, went into the reasons for her entering into the official life of the State.

"Since Mr. Carlson's inauguration," she said, "there have been so many persons coming to see him or trying to see him at home that he finally made the rule that everybody must see him at the Statehouse. Then the women began calling on me and presenting the propositions they wished to get before the Governor.

"Following his lead, I told them to see him at

GOV.
GEORGE A.
CARLSON OF COLORADO

the Statehouse, but so many insisted upon talking to me that my husband thought it would be a good plan if I could spend some time at the Capitol and relieve him of work by meeting delegations of women. Of course, he also had the idea that I could get their point of view better than he. I am very glad to help him and at the same time serve the women.

"I may not be required to go regularly to the office, but I imagine I shall have to spend considerable time there. At present, my babies have colds and I cannot leave them, but when they recover, I will be in a position to meet the women. I think these meetings will do us both good, because I am very anxious to see some reforms for women and I think I can learn a great deal by first hand talks with those interested in proposed legislation."

Then the "Assistant Governor" gave warning to women politicians.

"I believe," she said, "that woman's vote is a good influence in politics, but I cannot say much for women who use the suffrage as a license to join in the scramble for office.

"I cannot rid myself of the belief that the woman's first duty is to her home and her family, if she has one.

"Frenzied desire for notoriety and public office, when it becomes an obsession with a woman, is a product of selfishness and intense egotism. When a married woman makes herself so conspicuous in politics as to make people wonder what kind of man her husband is, I think she should give up either politics or her husband."

"If a woman is mentally and physically equipped to hold office, to perform the duties as well as a man, I see no reason why she should not hold office. But what I cannot endorse is the idea possessed by some women that they should be elected to high office simply because they have a vote."

These views, which may seem startling to some of the more advanced of her sisters, confirm Mrs. Carlson's statement that she accepted the nomination as "Assistant Governor" mostly because she believed that by undertaking the duties of the office she would be aiding her husband: first, by saving his time in an important field of his administration, and second by imparting the feminine point of view to affairs concerning women and children.

He needs as much assistance as he can get, for he inherited a formidable coal strike situation which has discredited the State government of Colorado all over the country.

With this big task on his hands, entailing many tours of the strike district, it is little wonder that Gov. Carlson called upon his tried and true counselor, his wife, to relieve him of a big division of the State administration.

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THE most promising lad at the yard," said Inspector Weymouth; and his usually gruff voice had softened strangely.

Nayland Smith struck his right fist book was? It's all we want. Come straight on to Scotland Yard and meet me there."

"But, Smith," I protested, "a few minutes can make

"Can't it?" he snapped. "Do you suppose Fu-Manchu is going to leave evidence like that lying about? It's a thousand to one he has it already, but there is just a bare chance!"

Of my drive that night I remember nothing, for so

all lost in thought was that the cab was outside the house

for which I was bound ere I realized that we had quitted

the purloin of Wapping. Yet I had had leisure to re-

view the whole troop of events which had crowded

my life since the return of Nayland Smith from Burma.

Mentally I had looked again upon the dead Sir Crichton

Davies, and with Smith had visited in the dark for the

dreadful thing that had killed him. Now, with those

remorseless memories jostling in my mind, I was enter-

ing the house of Fu-Manchu's last victim; and the

shadow of that giant evil seemed to lie upon it like a

palpable cloud.

Cadby's old landlady greeted me with a queer mixture

of fear and embarrassment in her manner.

"I am Dr. Petrie," I said, "and I regret that I bring

"Oh, sir!" she cried, "don't tell me that anything has

He paused and glanced at Smith.

"That lascar, too," he continued, "that you came down bad news respecting Mr. Cadby."

Smith nodded.

"He was not a lascar," he said shortly. "He

was a dacoit."

Silence fell again.

I turned to the array of objects lying on

the table—those which had been found in the

dead man's clothing. None of them were note-

worthy, except that which had been found

thrust into the loose neck of his shirt. This

last it was which had led the police to send

for Nayland Smith, for it constituted the first

clue which had come to light pointing to the

authors of these mysterious tragedies.

It was a Chinese pigtail. That alone was

sufficiently remarkable; but it was rendered

more so by the fact that the plaited queue was

a false one, being attached to a most ingenious

bald wig.

"You're sure it isn't part of a Chinese make-

up?" questioned Weymouth, his eye on the

strange relic. "Poor Cadby was clever at dis-

guise."

Smith snatched the wig from my hands, with

a certain irritation, and tried to fit it on the

dead detective.

"Too small by inches!" he jerked, "and

look how it puffed in the crown. This thing

was made for a most abnormal head."

He threw it down and fell to pacing the

room again.

"Where did you find him—exactly?" he asked.

"Limehouse Reach—under Commercial Dock

Pier—exactly an hour ago."

"And you last saw him at 8 o'clock last

night?"—to Weymouth.

"Eight to a quarter past."

"You think he has been dead nearly 24

hours, Petrie?"

"Roughly—24 hours," I replied.

"Then we know that Cadby was on the track

of the Fu-Manchu group; that he followed up

some clew which led him to the neighborhood

of the old Ratcliffe highway; and that he died

the same night. You are sure that is where

he was going?"

"Yes," said Weymouth. "He was jealous of

giving anything away, poor chap; it meant a big lift for him if he pulled the case off; but

he gave me to understand that he expected to

spend last night in that district. He left the

yard about 8, as I've said, to go to his room

and dress for the job."

"Did he keep any record of his cases?"

"Of course! He was most particular. Cadby

was a man with ambitions, sir! You'll want

to see his book. Wait while I get his address.

It's somewhere in Brixton."

He went to the telephone, and Inspector Ryman cov-

ered up the dead man's face.

Nayland Smith was palpably excited.

"He almost succeeded where I have failed, Petrie!"

he said. "There is no doubt in my mind that he was

hot on the track of Fu-Manchu. Poor Mason had prob-

ably blundered on the scent, too, and met with a similar

fate. Without other evidence, the fact that they both

died in the same way as the dacoit would be conclusive;

for we know that Fu-Manchu killed the dacoit!"

"What is the meaning of the mutilated hands, Smith?"

"God knows! Cadby's death was from drowning, you

say?"

"There are no other marks of violence."

"But he was a very strong swimmer, doctor!" inter-

rupted Inspector Ryman. "Why, he pulled off the

quarter-mile championship at the Crystal Palace last year. Cadby wasn't a man easy to drown. And as for Mason,

he was an R. N. R. and like a fish in the water!"

Smith shrugged his shoulders helplessly.

"Let us hope that one day we shall know how they

died," he said, simply.

Weymouth returned from the telephone.

"The address is—Cold Harbor Lane," he reported.

"I shall not be able to come along, but you can't miss

it—it's down beside the Brixton Police Station. There's

no family, fortunately; he was quite alone in the world.

His case book isn't in the American desk, which you'll

find in his sitting room; it's in the cupboard in the

corner-top shelf. Here are his keys, all intact. I think

this is the cupboard key."

Smith nodded.

"Come on, Petrie!" he said. "We haven't a second to

waste!"

Our cab was waiting and in a few seconds we were

speeding along Wapping High street. We had gone no

more than a few hundred yards, I think, when Smith

suddenly slapped his open hand down on his knee.

"That pigtail!" he cried. "I have left it behind! We're

going to be late, Petrie! Stop! Stop!"

"I should never have allowed her in his room," he

said.

"I must have been a terrible wailer at the back of the house

last night, doctor, and I heard it again tonight, a second

before you knocked. Poor lad! It was the same

when his mother died!"

At the moment I paid little attention to her words,

for such beliefs are common, unfortunately; but when

she was sufficiently composed I went on to explain

what I thought necessary. And now the old lady's em-

phrasement took precedence of her sorrow, and present-

ly the truth came out.

"There's a young lady—in his rooms, sir!"

I started. This might mean little or might mean much.

"She came and waited for him last night, doctor—

from 10 until 10:30—and this morning again. She came

a third time about an hour ago, and has been upstairs

since!"

"Do you know her, Mrs. Dolan?"

Mrs. Dolan grew embarrassed again.

"Well, doctor," she said, wiping her eyes the while,

"I do! And God knows he was a good lad and I like a

mother to him—but she is not the girl I should have

liked a son of mine to take up with!"

At any other time this would have been amusing;

now it might be serious. Mrs. Dolan's account of the

wailing became suddenly significant—for perhaps it

meant that one of Fu-Manchu's dacoit followers was

watching the house, to give warning of any stranger's

approach! It was unlikely that I should forget the dark

eyes of another of Fu-Manchu's servants. Was that

beautiful lure of men, even now in the house, complete-

ly? "I should never have allowed her in his room," he

said.

"I must have been a terrible wailer at the back of the house

last night, doctor, and I heard it again tonight, a second

before you knocked. Poor lad! It was the same

when his mother died!"

At the moment I was for the first time really

alarmed. Nayland Smith had really told me that he

had been a dacoit, and I had been a little worried about

him. Now I was really worried about him.

"I must have been a terrible wailer at the back of the house

last night, doctor, and I heard it again tonight, a second

before you knocked. Poor lad! It was the same

when his mother died!"

At the moment I was for the first time really

alarmed. Nayland Smith had really told me that he

had been a dacoit, and I had been a little worried about

THE CLUE OF THE PIGTAIL

Closer she came, and closer, until she could whisper in my ear.

"Hide me from your police—from him—from everybody; and I will no longer be his slave!"

My heart was beating with painful rapidity; I had not counted on this warring with a woman; moreover, it was harder than I could have dreamed of. For some time I had been aware that by the charm of her personality and the art of her pleading she had brought me down from my judgment seat—had made it all but impossible for me to give her up to justice. Now, I was disarmed—but in a quandary. What should I do? What could I do? I turned away from her and walked to the hearth, in which some paper ash lay and yet emitted a faint smell.

Not more than ten seconds elapsed, I am confident, from the time that I stepped across the room until I glanced back. But she had gone!

As I leaped to the door, the key turned gently from the outside.

"Ma'aleh!" came her soft whisper; "but I am afraid to trust you yet. Be comforted, for there is one near who would have killed you had I wished it! Remember—I will come to you whenever you will take me and hide me!"

Light footsteps pattered down the stairs. I heard a stifled cry from Mrs. Dolan as the mysterious visitor ran past her. The front door opened and closed.

"Shen-Yan's is a dope shop in one of the narrows of the old Ratcliff Highway," said Inspector Weymouth. "Singapore Charlie's they call it. It's a center for some of the Chinese societies, I believe, and all sorts of opium smokers use it. There have never been any complaints that I know of. I don't understand this."

We stood in his room in New Scotland Yard, bending over a sheet of foolscap upon which were arranged some burned fragments from poor Cadby's grate; for so hurriedly had the girl done her work that combustion had not been complete.

"What do we make of this?" said Smith. " * * * Hunchback * * * lascar went up. * * * unlike * * * others * * * not return * * * still Shen-Yan (there is no doubt about the name, I think) turned me * * * booming sound * * * lascar in * * * mortuary I could identify * * * not for * * * days * * * or suspic- * * * Tuesday night in a different make? * * * snatch * * * pigtail * * * "

"The pigtail again!" rapped Weymouth.

"She evidently burned the torn-out pages all together," continued Smith. "They lay flat, and this was in the middle! I see the hand of retributive justice in that, Inspector! Now—we have a reference to a hunchback, and what follows amounts to this: A lascar (among several other persons) went up somewhere, presumably upstairs—at Shen-Yan's—and did not come down again. Cadby, who was there disguised, noted a booming sound. Later, he identified the lascar in some mortuary. We have no means of fixing the date of this visit to Shen-Yan's, but I feel inclined to put down the 'lascar' as the dacoit who was murdered by Fu-Manchu! It is sheer supposition, however. But that Cadby meant to pay another visit to the place in a different 'makeup' or disguise is evident, and that the Tuesday night proposed was last night is a reasonable deduction. The reference to a pigtail is principally interesting because of what was found on Cadby's body."

Inspector Weymouth nodded affirmatively, and Smith glanced at his watch.

"Exactly 10:23," he said. "I will trouble you, Inspector, for the freedom of your fancy wardrobe. There is time to spend an hour in the company of Shen-Yan's opium fiends!"

Some twenty minutes later two dangerous looking seafaring ruffians entered a waiting cab, accompanied by Inspector Weymouth, and were driven off into the wilderness of London's night. In this theatrical business there was, to my mind, something ridiculous—almost childish; and I could have laughed heartily had it not been that grim tragedy lurked so near to farce.

The mere recollection that somewhere at our journey's end Fu-Manchu awaited us was sufficient to sober my reflections. Fu-Manchu, who, with all the powers represented by Nayland Smith pitted against him, pursued his dark schemes triumphantly and lurked in hiding within this very area which was so sedulously patrolled! Fu-Manchu, whom I had never seen, but whose name stood for horrors indefinable! Perhaps I was destined to meet the terrible Chinese doctor tonight!

I ceased to pursue a train of thought which promised to lead to morbid depths, and directed my attention to what Smith was saying.

"We will drop down from Wapping and reconnoiter, as you say the place is close to the riverside. Then you can put us ashore somewhere below. Ryman can keep the launch close to the back of the premises and you fellows will be hanging about near the front—near enough to hear the whistle."

"Yes," assented Weymouth; "I've arranged for that. If you are suspected, you shall give the alarm?"

"I don't know," said Smith thoughtfully. "Even in that event I might wait awhile."

"Don't wait too long!" advised the Inspector. "We shouldn't be much wiser if your next appearance was on the end of a grapnel down Greenwich Reach!—with half your fingers missing!"

The cab pulled up outside the river police depot, and Smith and I entered without delay, four shabby-looking fellows who had been seated in the office springing up to salute the Inspector, who followed us in. He nodded. "Guthrie and Lise," he said briskly, "get along and find a dark corner which commands the door of Singapore Charlie's off the old Highway. You look the dirtiest of the troupe, Guthrie; you might drop asleep on the pavement, and Lise can argue with you about getting home. Don't move till you hear the whistle inside or have my orders, and note everybody that goes in and comes out. You other two belong to this division!"

The C. I. D. men having departed, the remaining pair saluted again.

"Well, you're on special duty tonight. You've been prompt, but don't stick your chests out so much! Do you know of a back way to Shen-Yan's?"

The men looked at one another and both shook their heads.

"There's an empty shop nearly opposite, sir!" replied one of them. "I know a broken window at the back where we could climb in. Then we could get through to the front and watch from there."

"Good!" cried the Inspector. "See that you are not

spotted, though; and if you hear the whistle don't mind doing a bit of damage, but be inside of Shen-Yan's like lightning! Otherwise, wait for orders."

Inspector Ryman came in, glancing at the clock.

"Launch is waiting," he said.

"Right!" replied Smith thoughtfully. "I am half afraid, though, that the recent alarms may have scared our quarry—your man Mason, and then Cadby. Against which we have this, that, so far as he is likely to know, there has been no clew pointing to this opium den. Remember, he thinks Cadby's notes are destroyed."

"The whole business is an utter mystery to me!" confessed Ryman. "I'm told that there's some dangerous Chinese devil hiding somewhere in London, and that you expect to find him at Shen-Yan's. Supposing he uses that place, which is possible, how do you know he's there tonight?"

"I don't!" said Smith; "but it is the first clew we have had pointing to one of his haunts, and time means precious lives where Dr. Fu-Manchu is concerned!"

"Who is he, sir, exactly, this Dr. Fu-Manchu?"

"I have only the vaguest idea, Inspector; but he is no ordinary criminal. He is the greatest genius which the powers of evil have put on earth for centuries! He has the backing of a political group whose wealth is enormous—and his mission in Europe is to pave the way! Do you follow me? He is the advance agent of a movement so epoch making that not one Britisher, and not one American, in 50,000 has ever dreamed of it!"

Ryman stared, but made no reply; and we went passing down to the breakwater and boarding the waiting launch. With her crew of three, the party numbered seven; they swung out into the pool, and clearing the pier, drew in again and hugged the murky shore.

The night had been clear enough hitherto, but now came scudding rain banks to curtain the crescent moon, and anon, to unvel her again and show the muddy swirls about us.

The Surrey shore was a broken wall of blackness patched with lights about which moved hazy suggestions of human activity. The bank we were following offered a prospect even more gloomy: a dense, dark mass, amid which sometimes, mysterious halftones told of a dock gate, or sudden high lights leaped flaring to the eye.

"On your left, past the wooden pier! Not where the lamp is—beyond that; next to the dark, square building—Shen-Yan's!"

It was Inspector Ryman speaking.

"Drop us somewhere handy, then," replied Smith, "and lie close in with your ears wide open. We may have to run for it, so don't go far away!"

From the tone of his voice I knew that the night mystery of the Thames had claimed at least one other victim.

"Dead slow!" came Ryman's order. "We'll put into the stone stars."

A seemingly drunken voice was droning from a neighboring alleyway as Smith lurched in hulking fashion to the door of a little shop above which, crudely painted, were the words:

SHEN-YAN, BARBER

I shuffled along behind him, and had time to note the box of studs, German shaving tackle, and rolls of twist which lay untidily in the window ere Smith kicked the door open, clattered down three wooden steps and pulled himself up with a jerk, seizing my arm for support.

We stood in a bare and very dirty room, which could only claim kinship with a civilized shaving saloon by virtue of the grimy towel thrown across the back of the ornate, illustrated, adorned one of the walls, and another bill, in what may have been Chinese, completed the decorations. From behind a curtain heavily brocaded with filth a little Chinaman appeared, dressed in a loose smock, black trousers and thick-soled slippers, and advancing, shook his head vigorously.

"No shavee—no shavee!" he chattered, simian fashion, squinting from one to the other of us with his twinkling eyes. "Too late! Shutte shop!"

"Don't you come none of it wi' me!" roared Smith in a voice of amazing gruffness, and shook an artificially dirtied fist under the Chinaman's nose. "Get inside and gimme an' my mate a couple o' pipes! Smoke pipe, you yellow scum—savy!"

My friend bent forward and glared into the other's eyes with vindictiveness that amazed me, unfamiliar as I was with this form of gentle persuasion.

"Kop 'old o' that!" he said, and thrust a coin into the Chinaman's yellow paw. "Keep me waitin' an' I'll pull the dam' shop down, Charlie! You can lay to it!"

"No hab got pipe!" began the other.

Smith raised his fist and Yan capitulated.

"Alee lightee!" he said. "Full up—no loom. You come see see."

He dived behind the dirty curtain, Smith and I following, and ran up a dark stair. The next moment I found myself in an atmosphere which fairly got me by the throat. It was all but unbearable, being loaded with opium fumes. Never before had I experienced anything like it. Every breath was an agony. A tiny oil lamp on a box in the middle of the floor dimly illuminated the horrible place, about the walls of which ten or twelve bunks were ranged and all of them occupied. Most of the occupants were lying motionless, but one or two were squatting in their bunks noisily sucking at the little metal pipes. These had not yet attained the opium smoker's Nirvana.

"No loom—same tella you," said Shen-Yan, complacently testing Smith's shilling with his yellow, decayed teeth.

Smith walked to a corner and dropped, cross-legged on the floor, pulling me down with him.

"Two pipe quick!" he said. "Plenty room! Two piece pipe—or plenty heap trouble!"

Yan handed him the pipe, which he promptly put to his lips, and prepared another for me.

"Whatever you do, don't inhale any!" came Smith's whispered injunction.

It was with a sense of nausea greater even than that occasioned by the disgusting atmosphere of the den that I took the pipe and pretended to smoke it. Taking my cue from my friends, I allowed my head gradually to sink lower and lower, until, within a few minutes, I sprawled sideways on the floor, Smith lying close beside me.

"The ship's sinkin'," droned a voice from one of the bunks. "Look at the rats."

Yan was incessantly withdrawn and I experienced a

curious sense of isolation from my fellows—from the whole of the Western world. My throat was parched with the fumes; my head ached. The vicious atmosphere seemed contaminating.

I was as one dropped.

* * * somewhere east of Suez, where the best is like the worst, Where there ain't no Ten Commandments, an' a man can raise a thirst.

Smith began to whisper softly.

"We have carried it through successfully so far," he said. "I don't know if you have observed it, but there is a stair just behind you, half concealed by a ragged curtain. We are near that and well in the dark. I have seen nothing suspicious so far—or nothing much. But if there was anything going forward it would no doubt be delayed until we new arrivals were well doped. Ssh!"

He pressed my arm to emphasize the warning. Through my half-closed eyes I perceived a shadowy form near the curtain to which he had referred. I lay like a log, but my muscles were tensed nervously.

The shadow materialized as the figure moved forward into the room with a curiously lithe movement.

So close to us stood the newcomer that I was able to make out a ghastly parchment face, with small oblique eyes, and a misshapen head, crowned with a coiled pigtail, surmounting a slight, hunched body. There was something unnatural, inhuman about that masklike face, and something repulsive in the bent shape and the long, yellow hands clasped one upon the other.

Fu-Manchu, from Smith's account, in no way resembled this crouching apparition, with the death's-head countenance and the lithe movements; but an instinct of some kind told me that we were on the right scent—that this was one of the doctor's servants. How I came to that conclusion I cannot explain; but with no doubt in my mind that this was a member of the formidable murderer group, I watched the yellow man creep nearer—nearer—silently—bent, and peering.

He was watching us.

Of another circumstance I became aware—and a disquieting circumstance. There were fewer murmurings and sighings from the surrounding bunks. The presence of the crouching figure had created a sudden semi-silence in the den, which could only mean that some of the supposed opium smokers had merely feigned coma and the approach of coma.

Nayland Smith lay like a dead man, and trusting to the darkness, I, too, lay prone and still, and watched the evil face bending lower and lower—until it came within a few inches of my own. I completely closed my eyes.

Delicate fingers touched my right eyelid. Divining what was coming, I rolled my eyes up as the lid was adroitly lifted and lowered again. The man moved away.

"Good!" whispered Smith at my side. "I don't think I could have done it! He took me on trust after that My God! what an awful face! Petrie, it's the hunchback of Cadby's notes! Ah! I thought so! Do you see that?"

I turned my eyes round as far as was possible. A man had scrambled down from one of the bunks and was following the bent figure across the room!

They passed around us quietly, the little yellow man leading with his curious, lithe gait, and the other, an impulsive Chinaman, following. The curtain was raised, and I heard their footsteps receding on the stair.

Footsteps on the stair, and the Chinaman reappeared, recrossed the floor and passed out. The little bent man went over to another bunk—this time leading up the stairs one who looked like a lascar.

"Did you see his right hand?" whispered Smith. "A dacoit! They come here to report and to take orders Petrie! Dr. Fu-Manchu is up there!"

"What shall we do?" softly.

"Wait. Then we must try to rush the stairs! It would be futile to bring in the police first. He is sure to have some other exit. I will give the word while the little yellow devil is down here. You are nearer and will have to go first, but if the hunchback follows I can then deal with him. I shall be directly at your elbow."

Our whispered colloquy was interrupted by the return of the dacoit, who recrossed the room as the Chinaman had done and immediately took his departure. A third man, whom Smith identified as a Malay, ascended the mysterious stairs, descended, and went out; and a fourth, whose nationality it was impossible to determine, followed. Then, as the softly moving usher crossed to the bunk on the right of the outer door—

"Up you go, Petrie!" cried Smith—for further delay was dangerous and further dissimulation useless.

I leaped to my feet. Snatching my revolver from the pocket of the rough jacket I wore, I bounded to the stair and went blundering up in complete darkness. A chorus of brutish cries clamored from behind, with a muffled scream rising above them all; but Nayland Smith was close behind as I raced along a covered gangway, in purer air, and at my heels when I crashed open a door at the end and almost fell into the room beyond.

What I saw was merely a dirty table, with some odds and ends upon it of which I was too excited to take note, an oil lamp swung by a brass chain above, and a man sitting behind the table. But from the moment that my gaze rested upon the one who sat there, I think if the place had been an Aladdin's palace I should have had no eyes for any of its wonders.

He wore a plain yellow robe, of a hue almost identical with that of his smooth, hairless countenance. His hands were large, long and bony, and he held them knuckles upward and rested his pointed chin upon their thinness. He had a great, high brow, crowned with sparse, neutral-colored hair.

Of his face, as it looked out at me over the dirty table, I despair of writing convincingly. It was that of an archangel of evil; and it was wholly dominated by the most uncanny eyes that ever reflected a human soul; for they were narrow and long, very slightly oblique—and of a brilliant green! But their unique horror lay in a certain filmness (it made me think of the membranes nictitans in a bird) which, obscuring them as I drew wide the door, seemed to lift as I actually passed the threshold, revealing the eyes in all their brilliant

I know that I stopped dead, one foot within the room, for the malignant face of the man was something surpassing my experience. He was surprised by this sudden intrusion—yes; but no trace of fear showed upon that wonderful face—only a sort of pitying contempt.

(Continued on Page 14.)

"The Marriage of the Corn"

Senor Zefirino Dominguez, famous Mexican savant, tells how American farmers may apply principles of eugenics to corn culture and multiply their crops manyfold at small expense—Scientific mating of finest plants to produce corn of "royal rank" 

SENOR ZEFERINO DOMINGUEZ of Puebla, Mexico, who is known in his own country as "el apostol de maiz"—the apostle of corn—was asked while on a recent visit to St. Louis to explain for American farmers how he has succeeded on his five big haciendas in making 120 bushels of corn grow upon an acre where only six grew before. His reply had something of the romantic spirit of Linnaeus and Maeterlinck:

"By arranging noble marriages between the most aristocratic products of my fields."

This was not the whimsical sally of a poet. It was a statement of sober fact—with an undercurrent of enthusiasm, however, which proved that the idea was to the speaker something beautiful and thrilling—a statement of sober fact made by a practical man who is celebrated for knowing more about corn than any other human being.

Sex, the Mexican savant explained, is the most universal fact in nature. It ranges from the lowest to the highest forms of life. In corn, with its male tassels producing pollen and its female silks, the phenomenon of sex has reached a high point of development. By espousing the hardest and most stalwart of the two—in other words, by applying the principles of eugenics to corn culture—Dominguez, in his cereal matrimonial bureau, has obtained offspring which even one so hard to satisfy as himself admits is almost perfect.

Men and women often complain with much justice because they did not have the choosing of their ancestors. Dominguez has an elaborate system—which, however, any farmer may easily follow—for creating the proper ancestors for the male and female corn which he mates to produce the finest individuals possible to the species. He puts all candidates for the honor of being progenitors of super-corn through a merciless process of the survival of the fittest, which only the most splendid types can outlive.

To start with the first generation, as Dominguez did and as most farmers would also have to do, there are chosen from the last crop those ears to use as seed which roughly to the eye seem healthiest and most vigorous. Seed testing is becoming familiar to farmers in the United States, but they know little of the method by which Dominguez has carried out the process to minute detail.

The ordinary farmer who attempts to test his corn seed before planting it usually takes one kernel from each ear. If that kernel sprouts satisfactorily, he uses the entire ear for seed. But Dominguez takes six grains from each ear for his tests. His reason is that no ear of corn is fertilized as a whole at the same time, but usually in three successive sections. So that while the bottom third of the ear may have received pollen that is vigorous, the middle third may have been fertilized by a feeble male.

From each third of the ear he takes two kernels and covers them with sand in a little galvanized iron box which has a spike to which the ear from which the grains were taken is attached. At the end of a week he examines the grains. If all six have sprouted robustly, showing both stalklets and roots, the whole ear is used for planting. If only five of the kernels have sprouted and the sixth remains dormant or shows only weakly sprouts, the whole ear is discarded and fed to stock.

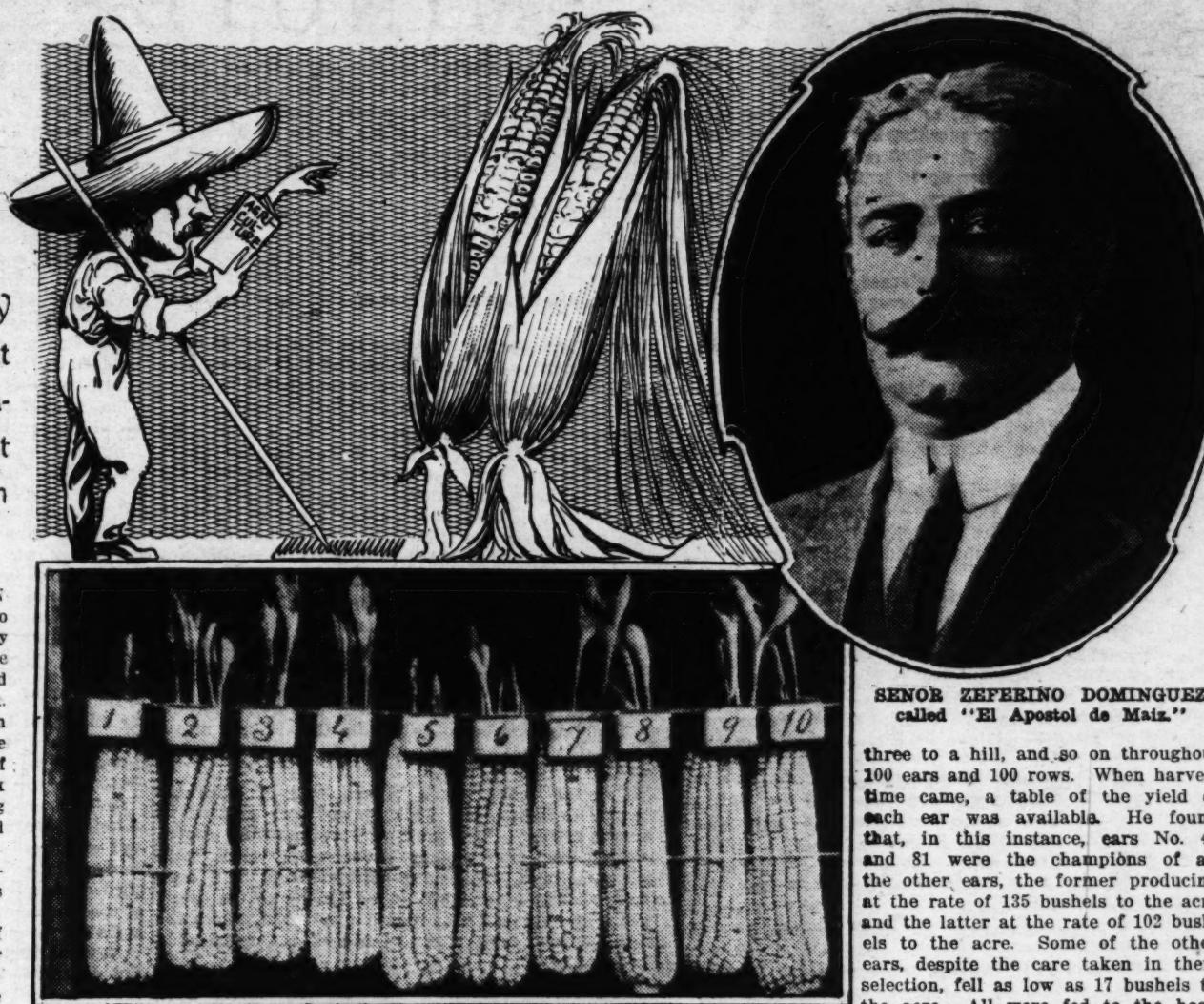
Having planted this selected seed, one acre is set aside for the production of elite ancestors of future generations. Two or three months after planting, when the corn is about shoulder high, Dominguez goes through the entire acre and ruthlessly pulls up by the roots all weakly and stunted plants.

This is to prevent them from reproducing, from inflicting their own weakness and degeneracy upon the offspring of healthy plants.

When the corn has ripened a further method of elimination is employed. Ears for use as seed are taken only from those stalks which have grown and flourished three in a hill. The reason for this is ingenious. Three stalks which have been able to prosper in one hill must have learned to become fighters, says Dominguez.

They could not have lived had they not been stalwart enough to war valiantly with one another for the food supplies in the earth and air. They have acquired an aggressiveness and courage, like well-trained soldiers, of which stalks growing singly can know nothing.

Of these warrior ears Dominguez took 100 and numbered them. From each he took three rows of kernels. The grains from ear No. 1 he planted in row No. 1,



SEÑOR ZEFERINO DOMINGUEZ, called "El Apostol de Maiz."

three to a hill, and so on throughout 100 ears and 100 rows. When harvest time came, a table of the yield of each ear was available. He found that, in this instance, ears No. 48 and 81 were the champions of all the other ears, the former producing at the rate of 135 bushels to the acre and the latter at the rate of 102 bushels to the acre. Some of the other ears, despite the care taken in their selection, fell as low as 17 bushels to the acre. All were fed to the hogs save the two champion ears.

Even these two ears were subjected to still another test, this one grain by grain. On one side of a kernel of corn is a little depression, called the "heart." By laboratory experiments Dominguez found that the proportion of oil and protein in kernels with large, medium and small "hearts" is respectively 7.5, 4.7, 2.1 and 13.8, 10.9 and 7.9. In other words, corn with large "hearts" would feed about three times as many hogs as corn with small "hearts." So that from the two finest ears Dominguez selected only the grains with the largest "hearts" and discarded the rest.

Ear No. 48 he chose as a "mother" ear, because its rating was the highest, and ear No. 81 became a "father" ear. The kernels from the first ear were planted in a "dam" row, and those from the other in a "sire" row. The seed was again planted three in a hill to enhance the fighting qualities of the plants.

When the corn grew up it was, like all other corn, hermaphroditic, bearing upon one stalk the male stamens and the female pistils. Dominguez was daring enough to undertake to give to each stalk a distinctive sex. From all the stalks in the first row he removed the stamens, or tassels, so that the entire row was female. From the first stalk in the second row he removed the tassels and from the second stalk the pistils, or silks, making the entire row consist of alternative female and male plants.

This operation not only did not injure the plants, it proved, but doubled the sex power of each. All of the strength of those stalks from which the tassels were removed went into their silks, and all the vigor of those denuded of their silks went into the tassels.

In addition, the essential advantage was gained that the offspring would not be enfeebled by in-breeding, or intermarriage, as Dominguez calls it. The ovaries of one stalk would not be fertilized by pollen produced by the same plant, but by pollen from a stranger plant. If in-breeding causes insanity, deformities and epilepsy in human beings, Dominguez reasoned, it would produce sterility and weakness in corn.

Now was the season for the nuptials of the corn. By a long and painstaking process Dominguez had obtained as parents the most splendid specimens of corn, both male and female, which he could create. There they stood, side by side, the brides graceful in their hymeneal veils of green, and the bridegrooms with their bearded tassels, bearing themselves with a carriage of pride and strength.

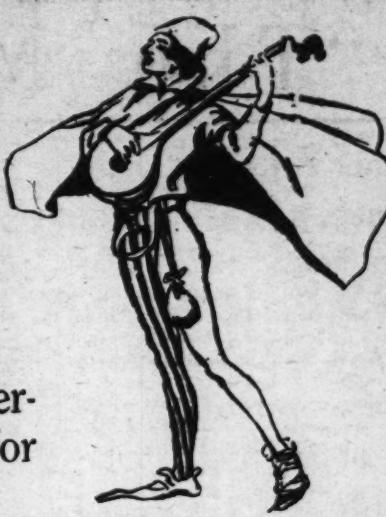
But not even now were all of the males permitted to mate, patrician though they had all become through a process of selection which the brain of man had made far more rigorous than the blind cruelty of nature. Even among these aristocrats, some were a shade smaller, a trifle less hardy, than the best. These were plucked down in their prime and cast away. They were not quite fit to be the parents of "Uebermenschen" of the race of corn.

The bridal day came, and Dominguez officiated with the reverence of a high priest of nature, clad though he was in the rough garb of a farmer. From the tallest, strongest and most aggressive of the male plants he cut the tassels, already dry and ready to burst with the richness of life-creating pollen they contained. Solemnly he shook down their fertile dust over the flowing silks of the "mother" plants. Thus was celebrated the "marriage of the corn."

The offspring proved to be not only of patrician but almost royal rank. Some of the ears of corn which were produced by eugenic mating were valued as seed corn at as high as \$100 each. In five generations of breeding ordinary corn had been raised to a nobility in which one ear was as valuable as the yield of four acres of its great-great-grandparents.

Senor Dominguez, the author of these marvels, *(Continued on Page 13.)*

WOOED and WEDDED IN 45 MINUTES



HERE lived in the City of New York a young man, and the name of the young man was Grant Clarke. Now Grant Clarke was a song writer; tall, fair-haired, reticent and immersed in his business of writing songs. His age was 23 years.

And in the small town of Kokomo, in the Hoosier State made famous by James Whitcomb Riley, Booth Tarkington and George Ade, there lived a very young maid; indeed, she was only 17. And the maid's name was Garnett Patton.

Now there was very little reason to suppose that these two would ever meet; for Kokomo is many leagues from New York. But one day Garnett petitioned her father to allow her to visit the Empire Metropolis. This was about four months before Christmas. She had never been to New York, and she had heard so much of it. She would live there with her sister for a time, and then, when she had seen the wonders of the city, she would return to Kokomo. Her father, Arthur Patton, was a minister; and knowing Garnett to be a prudent girl, he allowed her to depart.

In the home of her sister in New York she thoroughly enjoyed herself. But her sister wished her to meet some of the young men of the metropolis. Among those to whom she was presented was Grant Clarke.

Why—why, she had heard of Grant Clarke! Wasn't he the Grant Clarke who had written the songs, "Get Out and Get Under," "The Million Dollar Doll," "One in a Million Like You," "I Love the Ladies," and innumerable others? He was. Why, yes; she knew him very well through the medium of his songs. She had sung them, even out in Kokomo, Ind.

Well, wasn't it peculiar to meet the very young man who had written these fetching lyrics? She had often wondered what he was like. Did he meet her expectations? Oh, undoubtedly!

And now, wouldn't it be very appropriate if they should try over some of his songs together? They did. And what a caressing emphasis Clarke put into his singing of the "Million Dollar Doll!" When he came to the words "You've got it on them all," and looked into Miss Patton's eyes, he meant it. But when he sang "There's One in a Million Like You!" his intonation was too serious to be mistaken; and if his lips laughed, his eyes rebuked them.

When Miss Patton asked him laughingly if he really "loved the ladies," he replied very candidly that he did—but one in particular.

What he meant by that Miss Patton was at a loss to know—of course!—and during the rest of the evening she wore a pretty puzzled expression.

But the evening came to an end all too soon; and when Mr. Clarke was departing he was invited to call again. Which he did, you may be sure.

After a few weeks in New York Miss Patton sadly bade farewell to the metropolis—and to Mr. Clarke.

The morning after Miss Patton departed for Kokomo, Grant Clarke awoke in a peculiar mental state. It was as though some cog or brace which had preserved his mental balance had been taken away, upsetting the equilibrium of his mind. What had once seemed momentous to him seemed now trivial. The friends he had once delighted in now palled on him. Something which his nature needed had been taken away, and had left an aching void. His mind wandered; he found it hard to concentrate on his work. He was continually seeking something he knew he should not find—in New York.

Remarkable, what a pair of bright eyes and a musical voice can do to a man! Love, it is said, can make the sun to shine more brightly, and the flowers to bloom, even though the weather be wintry. But when the loved one is absent or unattainable, love is anything but an amiable passion.

So it was with Clarke. For three months he endured in patience; then his state became unsupportable. On the Wednesday before Christmas he awoke and realized with a pang that the holidays were upon him—the holidays, when every joy is felt more keenly, and every loss more deeply. He knew he was in for a wretched Christmas.

Now, here is the surprising part of the story. Suddenly the young man leaped out of bed, dressed himself with the speed of thought, snuffed his suit case with clothes, clapped on his hat and ran for the railroad station. Ten o'clock a. m. saw him on an express train speeding for Kokomo.

He arrived there early in the morning of the following day and knocked at the door of the Patton residence. To say that Miss Patton was surprised to see him would be to understate the truth. She was more than surprised; she was astounded. But whether this was due to astonishment, or joy, or both together, is hard to say.

When Clarke had been introduced to Miss Patton's parents he took her aside. "See here," said he, taking out his watch. "I have 45 minutes in which to catch a train back to New York. I'm going to get that train."

Miss Patton opened her mouth and her eyes very wide. This was shock num-

ber two. She thought he was going to stay with them over the holiday season, and she said so.

"No," said Clarke, "I have to be back in New York tomorrow. Do you like New York?"

Miss Patton thought she did.

"Well, so now, I want you to—er—what a remarkably pretty dress you have on!"

Miss Patton assented that it was a nifty dress; then with a pretty flush and a very demure expression, she asked what it was Mr. Clarke wanted.

Clarke took out his watch and noted with dismay that he had but 25 minutes to catch the train. He cleared his throat and began again:

"Miss Patton, I do want somethings—and that something is you! I want you to marry me! Marry me here and now; and we'll both go back in New York in time for a glorious Christmas dinner! I've ordered the dinner, and I've invited our friends. You see, I've burned my ships. You will come, won't you? You—er—we can't disappoint our friends!"

He pleaded, he explained, he expounded. He entreated, he expostulated. Miss Patton first hesitated, then wavered, and finally acceded to his plan.

"Run for your father!" cried Clarke. He looked at his watch again. "Good Lord! Only 25 minutes!"

Miss Patton came back in an instant, dragging her gasping and astounded father behind her.

"Father," said she, "you have already met Mr. Clarke, but I haven't told you who he is."

"No?"

"Well, he's the writer of the songs I so much admired."

"Ah!"

"And he has come here today with a most extraordinary proposition."

"Oh!"

"It is that—er"—here Miss Patton looked very hard at Clarke.

"Hadn't you better tell him?" she asked.

"Why," said Clarke, looking at his watch again. "I don't feel at all fluent today. I know I should tell him—but I think you had better tell him if you told him!"

"No, father."

"And what do you think about it?"

"Why, I think the same as Mr. Clarke."

"I see."

"But he wants me to marry him right away."

"Ah, ah!"

"And to leave for New York on the next train."

"Eh?"

"On the next train."

"Impossible!"

"But true," said Clarke.

"Absurd," said the Rev. Mr. Patton.

"Not at all," said his daughter.

"Ridiculous!" said the minister.

"Don't you see it isn't ridiculous, father? We want

to do it—so do I. Why then is it ridiculous?" (The logic of this is not clear, but it sufficed.)

"Do both you impetuous young people really desire this?" "We do," from both of them.

Again the minister found the ceiling exceedingly interesting. Then presently:

"Get my book, Garnett!"

And there in the parlor of the Patton home, with the Rev. Mr. Patton almost panting for breath, and looking from his daughter to her lover, as though he hardly believed his senses, Garnett Patton and Grant Clarke were made man and wife.

When the ceremony was over, Clarke and his wife rushed for the station, and barely caught the train. In 62 hours from the time Clarke had left New York, he was back with his wife, and enjoying with her a festive Christmas dinner.



"THE MARRIAGE OF THE CORN"

Continued from page 12

earnestly disclaims the title of "wizard" which some of his admirers have visited upon him. He has used only "horse sense," he says, in studying what nature is trying to do and aiding her to do it. Many would call it genius.

In 1893 he quit the banking business for agriculture, which he recognized was the need of his country. He turned—inevitably—to corn, from which is made the Mexican staple, the tortilla. He bought a plantation near Puebla. For a few years his only crop was utter failure.

His land produced six, nine or ten bushels to the acre.

The annual rainfall was nine inches in contrast to an of corn to the acre, and he had under good headway a average precipitation of 30 to 40 inches in the corn process for raising this yield to 240 bushels. The nor-growing states of the United States. He sat down to mal stalk of corn produces only one ear of corn, but use his own reason, which was unaided by theoretical occasional "freaks" yield two ears. He was breeding knowledge or by any of the lore of the agriculture col this exceptional corn and on limited areas had already lege, to discover whether these two handicaps could succeed in creating corn which habitually gave two be overcome. He conquered the first by methods which ears to the stalk, or twice the normal yield. His ex- use already been described. He overcame the second periments, however, were nipped in the bud by unse- pects! He perfected a process of dry farming which makes ed conditions in Mexico. He had acquired five corn his nine inches of rain do more work than 30 inches plantations, of from one to two thousand acres each, can do customarily in more favored localities. in the States of Puebla, Tlaxcala, Guanajuato, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila.

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PAGE THIRTEEN.

WHAT ACTUAL WAR HAS TAUGHT US IN AVIATION

Albert Bond Lambert believes results show United States is wholly unprepared to compete with leading foreign powers in airships, which, he declares, control the balance of power in modern conflicts

ALBERT BOND LAMBERT, St. Louis millionaire, zealous promoter of aviation in all its branches, on which he is an authority; organizer, by authorization of the United States Navy Department, of the American Aeronautic Reserve Corps, has studied the lessons of the European war on his favorite subject, until he has reached some conclusions that will not only be of great interest to the American public, but will explain the military importance of the German raids by air and sea on the English coast which have been generally classed in this country as acts of wanton destruction.

In an interview with a Post-Dispatch reporter, Lambert declared that analysis of the development of aviation, as revealed thus far by the war, will answer many questions which are puzzling the amateur strategists.

In his opinion, aviation has done more to change the complexion of warfare than 42-centimeter guns or Creusot rapid-fires. He goes even further than that by predicting that the final issue of the conflict will be decided in the air. His studies have convinced him that all that has happened until now, conclusively as it has proved the military usefulness of the airship, only paved the way for the actual part aviation is to play in the struggle—that it has been merely the setting of the stage for the great drama soon to be acted.

As early as a fortnight after the beginning of hostilities Lambert predicted that Great Britain would never be able to maintain an iron blockade of the German coast, but that Germany would break it by an overland attack, against which there could be no defense. His statement was copied widely and was reprinted in the English press. It aroused a storm of protest. Editorial writers in London papers declared Lambert was wholly mistaken and that such a cordon of warships was to be drawn around Germany that a canoe could scarcely get through unharmed.

Tragic events have proved that the editorial writers were mistaken and Lambert was right. The blockade has been pierced and British warships have gone to the bottom. The people of the entire coast line of the tight little isle are in momentary apprehension of attack either from the water or from the air. At any moment a tremendous battle in the clouds may demonstrate forever that Lambert was a masculine Cassandra, whose prophecies were true, however much they were ridiculed.

It must not be imagined that the St. Louisan is gloating over the fulfillment of his predictions. On the contrary he finds in it only the direst misgivings for his own native land. He finds consternation in the apathy of the United States to the importance of military aviation and confesses gloomy forebodings of a day when we shall have to pay a fearful price in blood and tears and treasure for our heedlessness of today.

The celebrated efficiency of the German war machine was never better exemplified, according to Lambert, than in the department of aeronautics. Before the war France was thought to lead the world in the perfection of air machines. Its aviators, in their light, swift machines, snatched all the laurels in spectacular flight. The slow, methodical, plodding Germans seemed immeasurably behind them.

The huge, unwieldy Zeppelin dirigible balloon was ridiculed. French airmen explained how they could dart around one like martins after a hawk. Illustrated magazines printed pictures of aeroplanes hooking and overturning dirigibles or soaring above them and annihilating them with machine guns.

The Germans said nothing, but kept on building dirigibles. Also they kept on building aeroplanes, heavier and more powerful than those of France and England. They quietly trained aviators—not for giddy flights or loop-the-loop acrobatics—aviators who were soldiers and who confined themselves to the military problems of flying.

"The result was," Lambert recently remarked, "that when war came the Germans went right to the front in aeroplaning, and their dirigibles were already matchless. They did not have more aeroplanes or better aeroplanes than the French, but they had the better aviators—better for military purposes, at least. Their superiority in the air, I firmly believe, has done more than anything else to offset their numerical inferiority to the armies of the allies."

If either side had possessed aeroplanes and the other had not, Lambert believes that the war already would have been over. The approximate equality of aerial forces has resulted in the stalemate situation in France.

The Strategy of the Air, as Albert B. Lambert Sees It.

THE early activity of Zeppelins is to stir up tumult and keep the English wasting coal.

The great air attack will not be upon fortifications but upon battle-ships.

In the great conflict aeroplanes will be merely scouts and convoys for dirigibles.

German air raids on England are merely target-practice and range-finding maneuvers.

Germans could burn London or British, Hamburg, whenever they wished, but refrain through fear of alienating sympathy of neutrals.



ders, France, East Prussia, Poland and Galicia. The air scouts of either side are able to discover formidable massing of the enemy's forces, so that a counter mobilization can be made, and it is virtually impossible for one force long to maintain a numerical advantage.

Important as the aircraft have proved in land operations, Lambert is of the opinion that they will be vastly more important in marine strategy. The aeroplane and the submarine already have made

life burdensome for the most powerful battleship, but what they have done, the St. Louisan believes will not be comparable to the achievements of the massive dirigible when it really gets going.

That the dirigible has the greatest potentialities for offensive warfare is already being demonstrated. Their raid on the English coast towns was nothing more, according to one hypothesis, than a sort of target practice or range-finding test. Lambert believes the day is not far off when the dirigible and the ironclad will be engaged in a death struggle, with the advantage not so overwhelmingly with the warship as has been assumed.

He points out that the dirigible can carry great, explosive bombs, as large as the shells fired from the 42-centimeter guns.

One of these shells, if it fell from a height of a thousand feet, would crash through the deck of a battleship and explode in its interior with force enough either to sink the vessel or put its machinery out of business. Even

if this is not actually done, the fear that it may be done is ever present and operates together with fear of the submarine, to keep the huge fighters continually on the move.

In an analysis of the German strategy, Lambert points out that the British blockading ships are probably drawn

up in three lines. One of these, composed of smaller and swifter cruisers, stands off the coast of Northern Germany, placed to intercept any sally of the German fleet and fall back on the second line of more powerful warships, which is kept comparatively close to the coast of England, forming the second line. The third line is presumed to be composed of light, fast ships, patrolling the North Sea from Scotland eastward to the mainland.

When the long-expected Zeppelin attack begins, Lambert thinks it will not be directed at the fortified places on the British coast, but upon the ships of the various cordons themselves.

The destruction of the land forts would be comparatively useless if the fleet remained a continual barricade against a German descent upon England. Therefore the war vessels will be the first objectives.

But the Zeppelins are playing another important, although somewhat overlooked part.

As has been said, they and the submarines are keeping the blockading ships continually on the move at a relatively fast pace. This movement means an enormous additional consumption of coal.

Lambert declares that every rumor of Zeppelin activity means to the British a great increase in the daily consumption of coal.

Furthermore, London alone is kept burning up 1000 tons of coal a day to keep going the searchlights which mighty sweep the sky looking for hostile aircraft.

Thus, while the British fleet is hourly consuming al-

most as much fuel as it would in the midst of an actual battle, the German warships are lying quietly in port, saving coal for the day of necessity. Even though the blockade does prevent great shipments of fuel into Germany, it compels a compensating consumption on the part of the blockaders.

It must be remembered, also, that powerful battleships soon feel the terrific strain of locomotion. The best ships in the United States navy, after a three-months' cruise and target practice, must put into dock to have their hulls scraped and repainted, to have their machinery gone over and tuned up and to have their big guns replaced or overhauled. A dreadnought cannot keep going for many months without impairing its efficiency, and particularly its speed. Speed, in naval battles, is almost, if not quite, as important as big guns.

These considerations explain to Lambert the German air raids on Britain. Their primary purpose is not to destroy life and property, but to keep things in a state of turmoil, as well as to afford practice in flying and marksmanship against the day of battle. If Germany wished to do so, her airships could burn up London. Lambert says, at any designated time, and British air ships similarly could destroy Hamburg or even Berlin. Either nation knows, however, that such an action would alienate sympathy and respect in the whole civilized world, without contributing materially to direct victory in the war.

Before the war it was believed that a fast aeroplane could take care of any dirigible balloon, but Lambert believes 10 aeroplanes would not be effective against a powerful dirigible, particularly if it is convoyed, as is usually the case, by friendly aeroplanes. The whole, some respect the Zeppelins have inspired for themselves is accountable, according to Lambert, for the loose lines of the blockade through which the Germans slipped on their memorable attack upon Hartlepool and adjacent cities.

He says also that if the German fleet off the coast of South Africa had been equipped with two or three aeroplanes it never would have been destroyed by the

British. Its scouts would have discovered the Canopus and other large ships in time to escape the deadly trap into which the German vessels fell. If our own country should be in war against a hostile Power that was even weaker in warships than we, our advantage would be more than offset if the enemy had aeroplanes with its vessels and we did not. We could never hope to meet them when we had enough superiority to insure a victory, but would be attacked at the moment any division of forces gave the for a temporary advantage.

America is hopelessly behind the other countries in military aeroplanes, according to Lambert. When, a few months ago, intervention in Mexico appeared inevitable, the United States authorities vainly combed the country for enough aeroplanes for active service. It was then that Lambert was commissioned to form his reserve corps. The corps now contains 59 licensed, experienced pilots, who have agreed to serve in the event of war. If we had to fight against any first-class Power we would need, he estimates, 300 officers and 3000 men in the aviation corps. There are not enough aeroplanes fit for military service in the entire country to furnish machines for the 59 reservists. To bring us up to anything like European standards would require \$5,000,000 annually for several years to come.

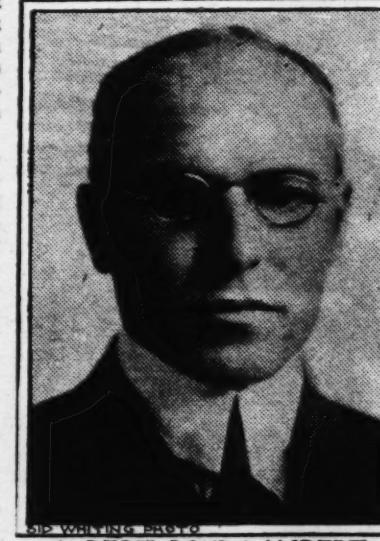
As for dirigibles, it will be a long time before the United States can be ready to build them. What we will have to do first is to get enough aeroplanes for coast-defense work and for the navy. Every battleship ought to have at least one aeroplane and every division of four battleships ought to have an auxiliary unarmored cruiser as the parent ship of many aeroplanes.

The planes should be three in kind. There should be light, fast fliers for reconnaissance and observation. There should be heavier, gun-fitted aeroplanes for defense and large, bomb-carrying ones for offensive operations.

The American policy towards military aeroplanes is very short-sighted, Lambert asserts. We have spent millions in fortifying such ports as New York City and Old Point Comfort, which are wide open to attack from the air—attack that could not be averted except by aerial counter attack.

The Navy League of the United States has begun an active campaign to overcome the indifference of Congress and the general public to this situation. The league will entertain President Wilson when he visits San Francisco in March and Lambert will make a speech at that time. As the result of the league's activity, Congress two years ago appropriated \$125,000 for the equipment of military aeroplanes, a mere pittance when compared with the sum of \$45,000,000 set aside at that time for that purpose by the Governments of Great Britain, France and Germany. The naval budget for this year contains an appropriation of \$3,000,000.

Lambert's reservists are solemnly pledged to report for service in the event of war. Each keeps Lambert informed as to his whereabouts, so that he can be reached without delay. Each of the reservists, in the event of a call for war service, will receive a commission as second lieutenant. He will be expected not only to perform active service in the air, but to train recruits and build up the personnel of an effective corps.



As Germany Sees England's Indian Allies

NEXT to "British savagery" which is Germany's retort to the charge of "German militarism," the chief motive for the hatred borne against England by the Kaiser's country is Britain's importation of East Indian soldiers to fight on the battlefields of Europe. Germany declares this to be an injustice of the race question into a "white man's war," and includes in the denunciation France's employment of Turco troopers from Algeria. Perhaps Germany's bitterness on this point is enhanced by the disappointment of her belief that Great Britain's colonies would turn the war into an opportunity to revolt. Public curiosity in Germany as to the traits of these dark-skinned allies of her foes meets a response in many illustrations in the newspapers and journals. This picture, showing East Indian soldiers combing, washing their clothes, was drawn after a photograph by Curt Liebich, special artist of the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*.



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New ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1915.

PRINTED BY THE
NEW ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS



The Duchess of Westminster (on the right) at her hospital at Le Touquet, France.

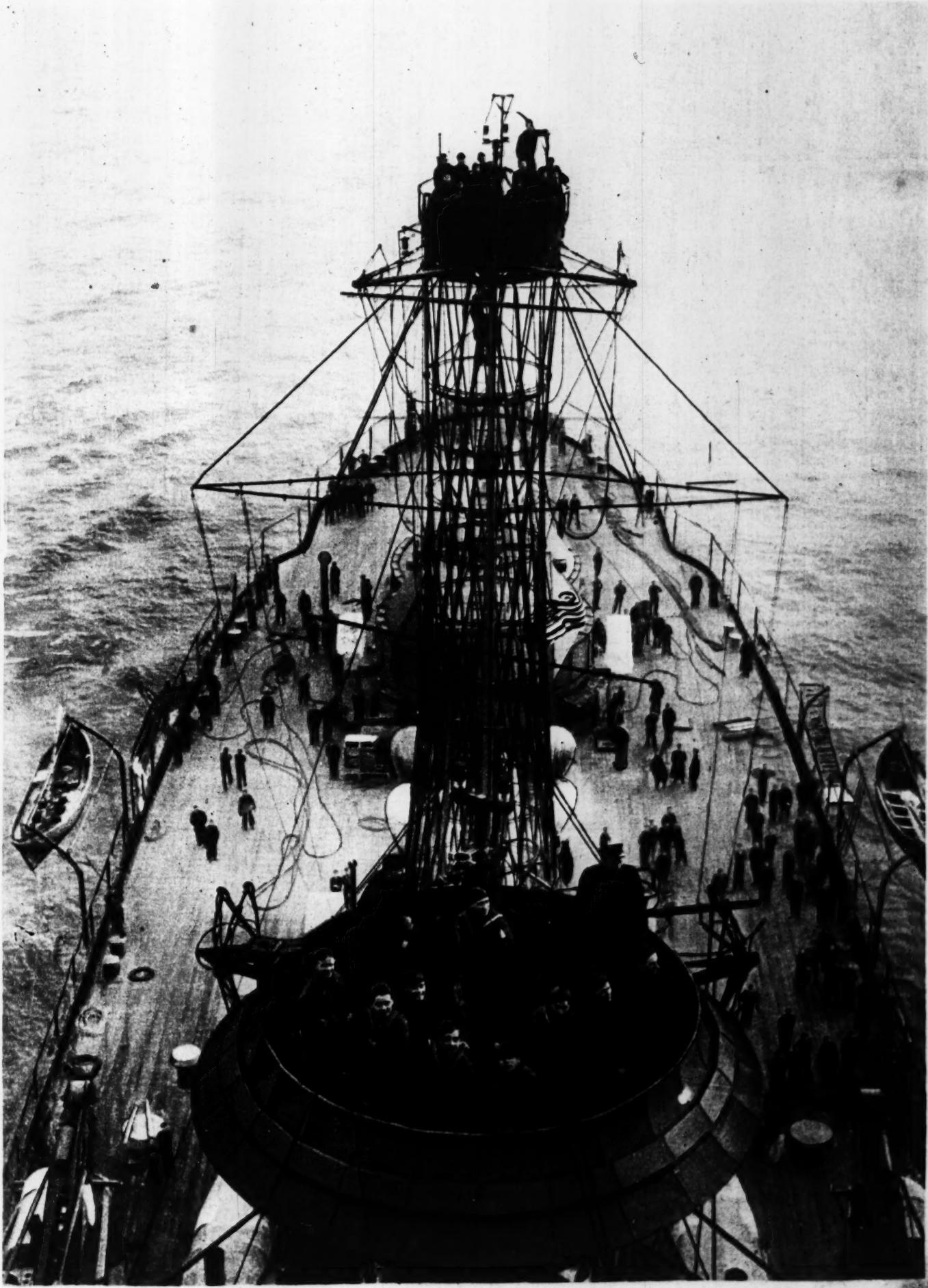


A Thrilling Winter Sport in Switzerland.—Skijoring Races on the lake of St. Moritz.



Illuminated tower of the Woolworth building,
New York.

© PHOTO BY
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Fighting top of the Battle ship New York
Passing under the Manhattan Bridge, N.Y. City.

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SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH PICTURE SECTION

FEBRUARY 7, 1915.

THE FIRST GERMAN DRIVE AT WARSAW.



© BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD - N.Y.
Russian infantry and Cossacks captured by Germans resting along the roadside.



The "one man trench" idea! They are more quickly built than the regular trench and give considerable protection.
© PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



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Capture of a Russian spy. He is on his way to a prompt trial.



Russian prisoners in Western Poland on their way to detention camp under guard.

SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH PICTURE SECTION

FEBRUARY 7, 1915.



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Outpost of Servians near the Austrian frontier.

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Servians in snow covered trench after taking it from Austrians.

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French Zouaves with machine gun putting German aviator to flight.



Servian frozen to death while on sentry duty.

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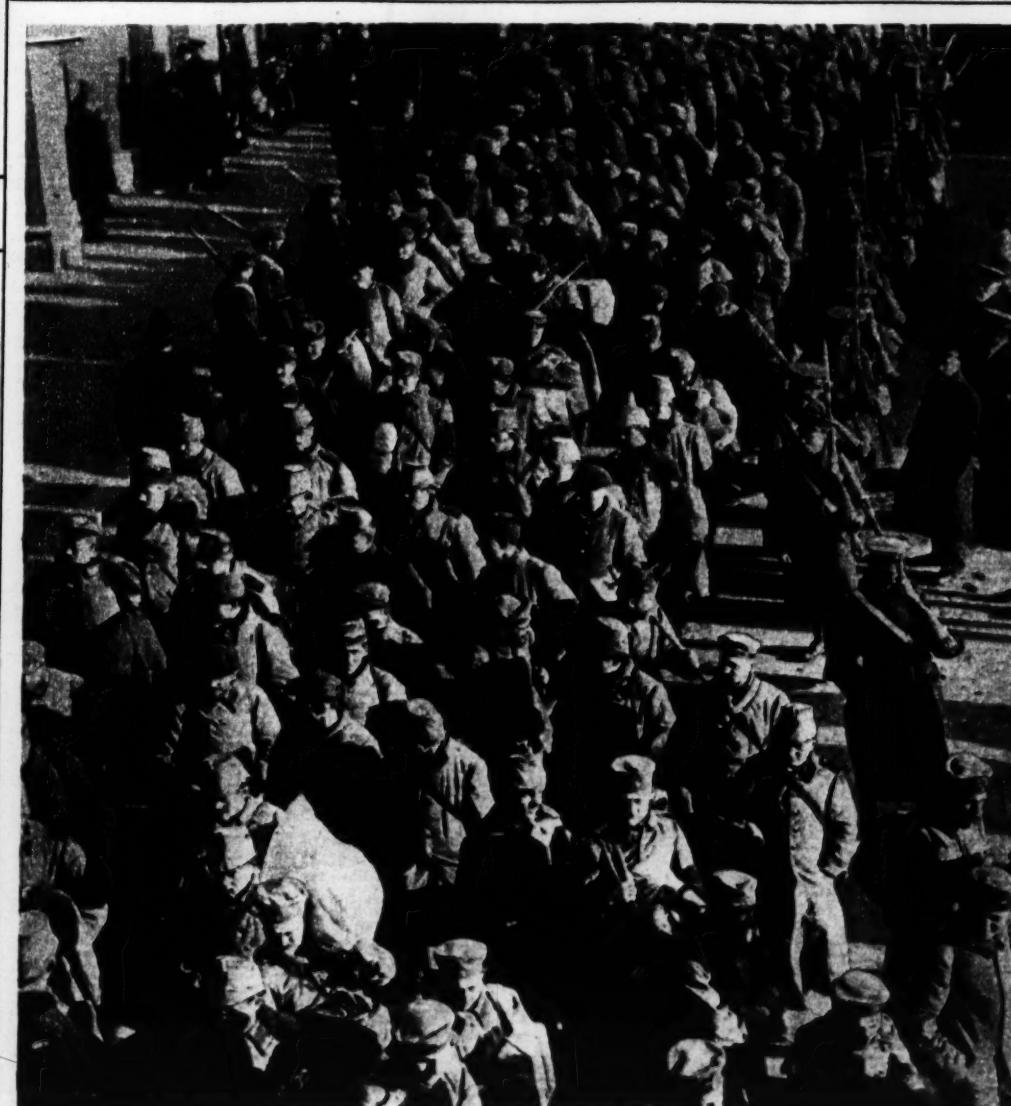


Entrance to tunnel used by French soldiers to blow up a German trench.

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The field telephone in modern war. English operator and apparatus concealed in roadside ditch.



Arrival of German prisoners at Southend, on the Thames near London.



Russian guns hastily abandoned before the on-coming Germans.

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SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH PICTURE SECTION

FEBRUARY 7, 1915.



Miss Virginia Lynn
and Walter Boehmer.

AMONG THOSE WHO DANCED WERE:—

(Snapshots of couples at the coming out party of Miss
Violet Bullock at the St. Louis Woman's Club.)

PHOTOS BY GEO. S. PIETZCKER,
ST. LOUIS.



Miss Charlotte Boeckler and Carroll W. Harlan.



Miss Virginia Lee Foster and Clifford B. Glaiser.



Miss Elizabeth Taylor
and R. L. Wheeler.



Miss Lida Wiegand
and Dr. E. M. O'Connor.



Miss Helen Bolland
and H. Curley Jamerson.



Miss Florence McTague
and E. J. Leschen.



Miss Ruth Burlingame
and Alfred H. Murphy.



FUNNY

SECTION OF
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

SIDE

SUNDAY
FEB 7
1915

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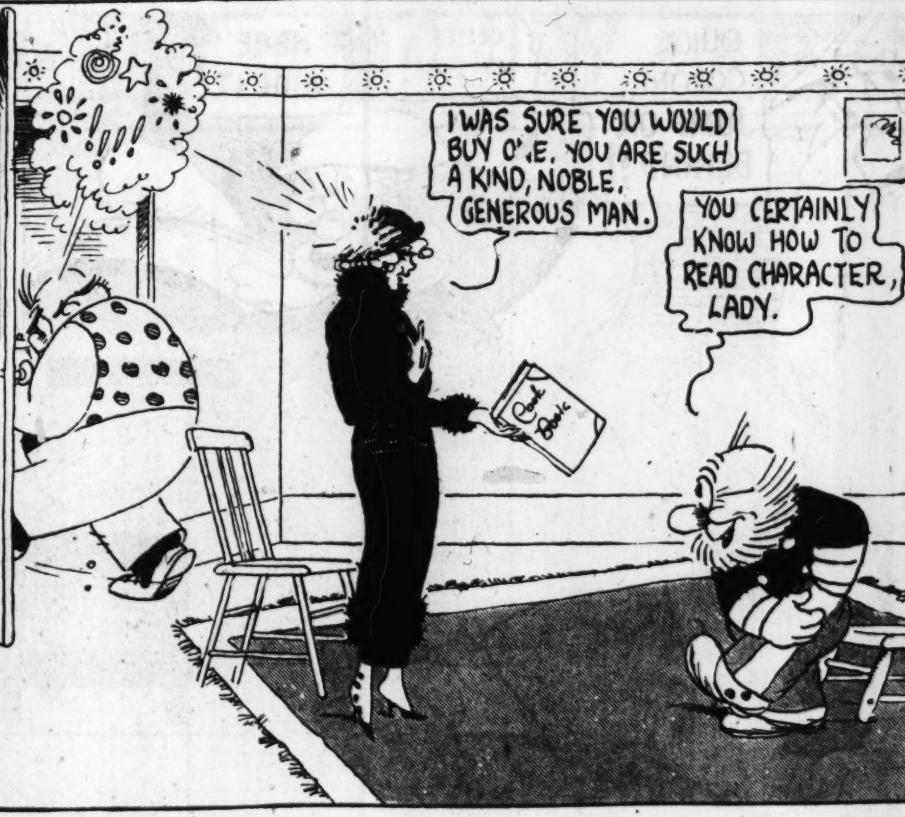
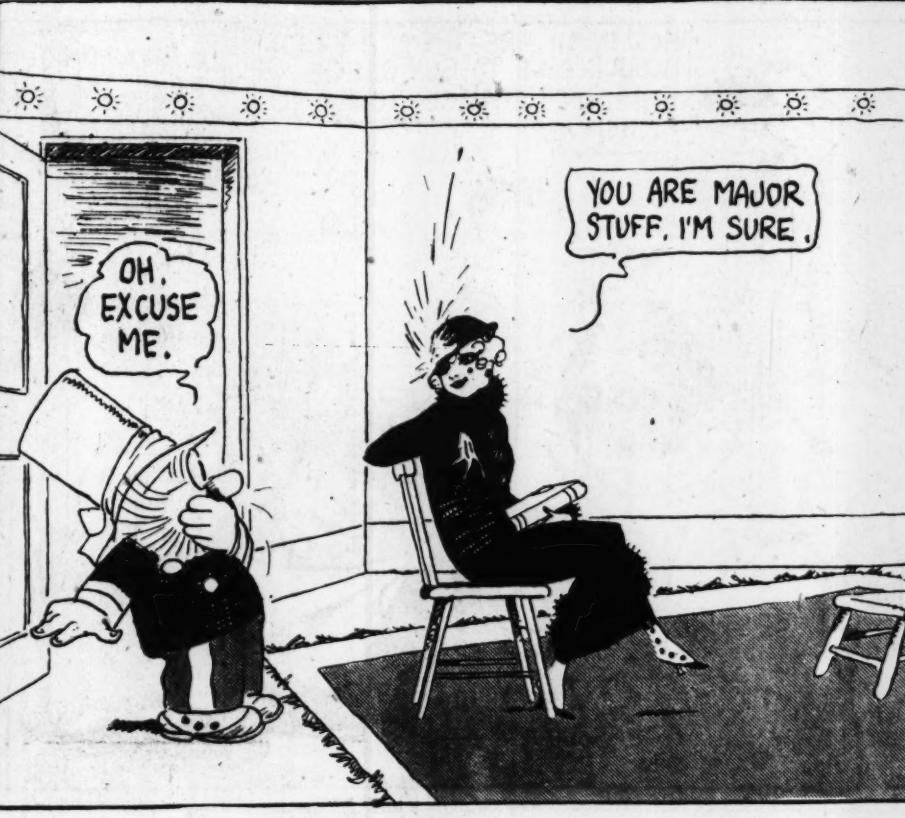
While der Iron Iss Hot---By R. Dirks---Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids



Hawkshaw the Detective--The Meeting at the Hollow Oak



Uncle Crabapple Must Have Been Sore About Something



Mr. Hubby---His Wife Is at the Commercial Club



The Newlyweds---Pettums Will Never Call on Snookums Again

